

2010 Introduction

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational

services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the *North American Industry Classification Manual*, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

Survey Records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

Survey Estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the

estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Survey Users

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary Data

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

Incidence Rate Calculations

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

- N = number of illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Incidence Rate Calculations

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
- 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2010 Summary Data

All Industries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* was 3.7 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2010.
- There were 79,200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri in 2010 in all industries, including state and local government.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2010 was 3.5.
- There were 75,200 *injuries* in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2010.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for all industries, including state and local government, was 18.8, a significant decrease from the 2009 rate of 23.2. The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 10.9 in 2010, a significant decrease from the 2009 rate of 15.8.
- There were 4,000 *illnesses* in all industries, including state and local government in 2010. This was significantly less than the 5,100 cases in 2009. There were 2,300 *illnesses* in the all other illness category. This was also significantly less than the 3,500 cases in 2009. The all other illnesses category accounted for 57.5 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private Industry

- The incidence rate for private industry in Missouri for 2010 was 3.4 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*.
- There were 61,700 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2010. This was significantly fewer cases than the 66,400 cases in 2009.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Missouri private industry in 2010 was 3.3, unchanged from 2009.
- There were 58,400 *injuries* in Missouri private industry in 2010, significantly less than the 62,200 *injuries* in 2009.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2010 was 18.2, a significant decrease from the 2009 rate of 22.4. The incidence rate of 10.7 for the all other illnesses category was a significant decrease from the 2009 rate of 15.7.
- There were 3,300 nonfatal occupational *illness* cases in Missouri private industry in 2010, significantly less than the 4,200 cases in 2009. The all other illnesses category accounted for 57.6 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private Industry Good-Producing Sectors

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 4.6 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*.
- There were 16,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2010, significantly reduced from 18,100 cases 2009.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for mining (NAICS 21) was significantly reduced in 2010 from 2009.
- Manufacturing had significantly fewer cases of nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2010 than in 2009.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 4.1 in 2010.
- The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for private industry goods-producing sectors was 14,400, significantly reduced from 16,300 cases in 2009.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for mining in 2010 was significantly reduced from 2009.
- Manufacturing had 9,800 *injury* cases in 2010. This was a significant decrease from the number of cases in 2009.

- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 46.3 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in 2010. There were 1,600 *illness* cases.

Private Industry Service-Providing Sectors

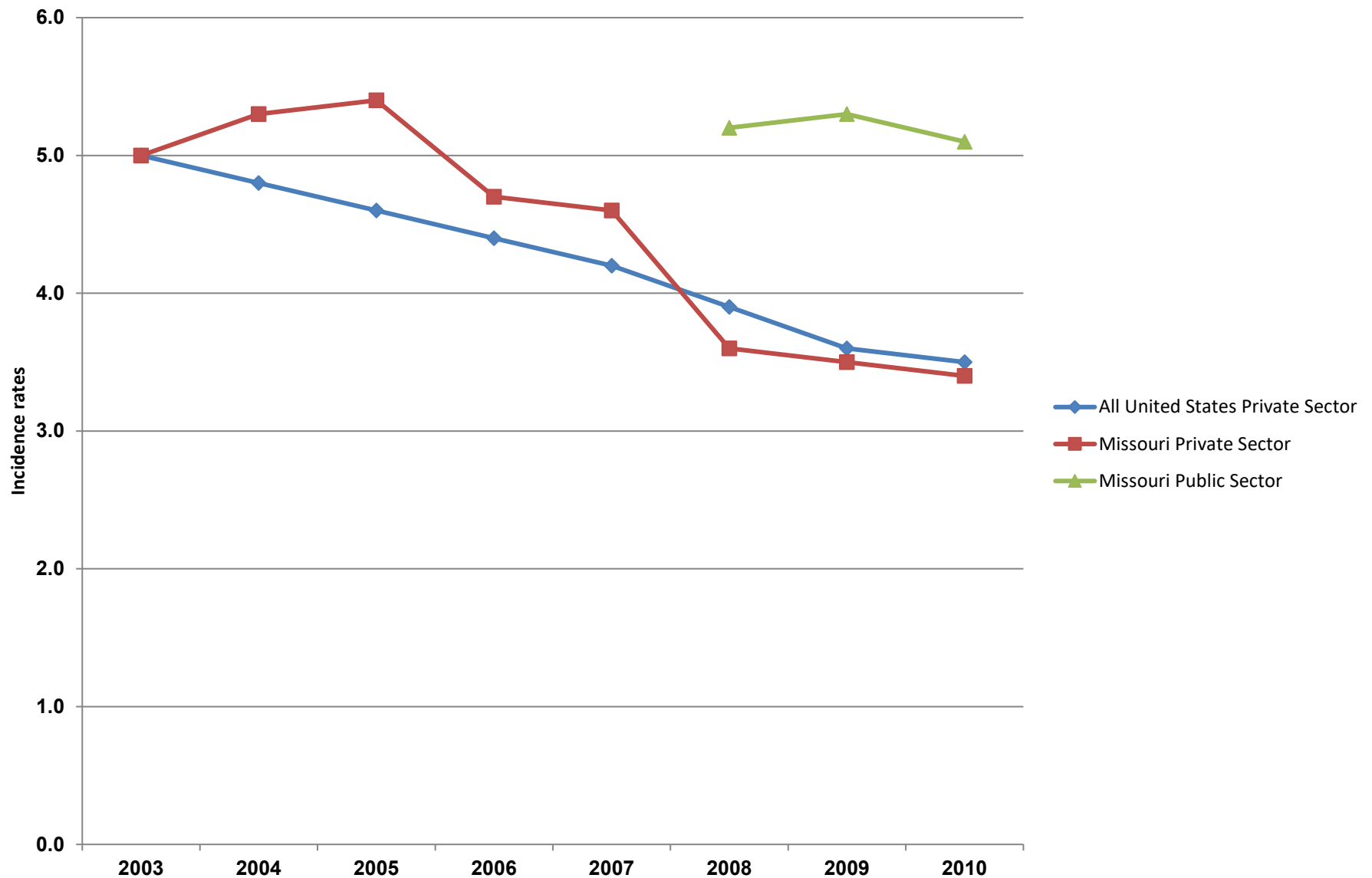
- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.2 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2010.
- There were 45,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2010.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for the leisure and hospitality major industry sector was significantly decreased in 2010 from the 2009 rate.
- The leisure and hospitality, and other services major industry sectors had fewer nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2010 than in 2009.
- The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation and food services (NAICS 72) were significantly decreased in 2010 from the 2009 rates.
- The private industry service-providing sectors arts, entertainment, and recreation, accommodation and food services, and other services, except public administration (NAICS 81) had significantly less nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2010 compared to 2009.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry service-providing sectors was 3.0.
- There were 44,000 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2010.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for the leisure and hospitality service-providing major industry sector was significantly decreased in 2010 from 2009. The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for leisure and hospitality was also significantly decreased in 2010.
- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services were significantly decreased in 2010 from 2009. The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services were also significantly decreased in 2010.
- The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for health care and social assistance (NAICS 62) was significantly increased in 2010.
- The incidence rate of occupational *illnesses* for private industry service-providing sectors was 11.4 in 2010, decreased from 16.2 in 2009.
- There were 1,600 cases of occupational *illnesses* in private industry service-providing sectors in 2010, decreased from 2,400 cases in 2009.
- The incidence rate and number of cases of occupational *illnesses* for the education and health services major industry sector were decreased in 2010.
- The incidence rate and number of cases of occupational *illnesses* were decreased in 2010 for the healthcare and social assistance sector.
- The incidence rate for occupational *illnesses* was increased in 2010 for educational services (NAICS 61).

Government

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for state and local government was 5.1. The incidence rate for local government was 4.4 in 2010.
- There were 17,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in state and local government. There were 10,700 *injuries and illnesses* in local government.
- Local government health care and social assistance had a significant increase in the occupational *injury and illness* incidence rate, as well as the number of occupational *injuries and illnesses*, in 2010.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for state and local government was 4.9. The rate for local government was 4.1.
- There were 16,800 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in state and local government. There were 10,000 *injuries* in local government.

- Local government healthcare and social assistance had a significant increase in the incidence rate and number of occupational *injuries* in 2010.
- State and local government had an incidence rate of 21.9 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses*. Local government had an incidence rate of 29.8 for occupational *illnesses*.
- There were 800 *illness* cases in state and local government and 700 *illness* cases in local government in 2010.
- The incidence rates of total recordable cases of *injuries and illnesses*, cases with days away from work, and other recordable cases for local government hospitals (NAICS 622) were statistically significantly higher than private industry hospitals (Chart 11).

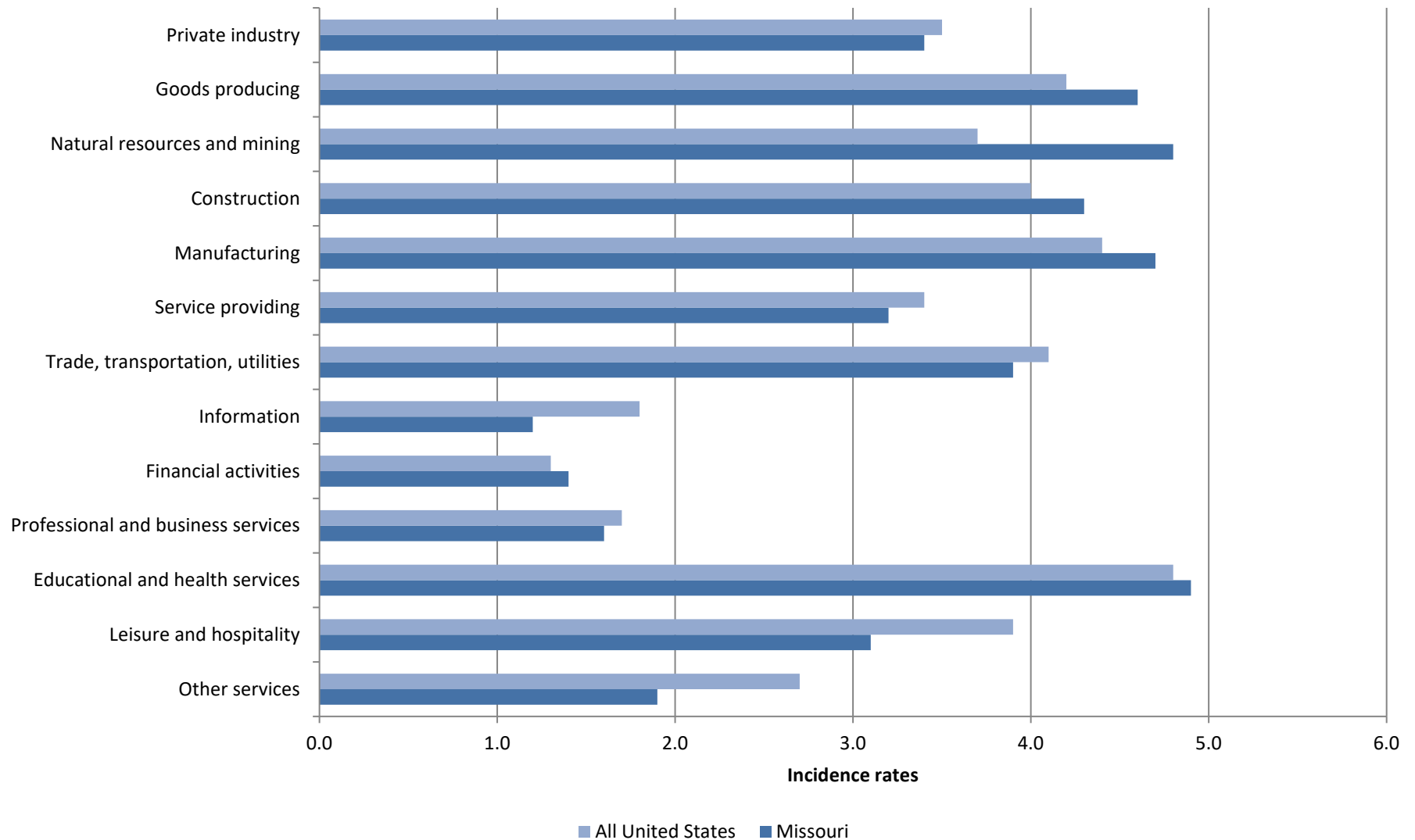
**Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for
total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses,
Missouri and All United States, 2003-2010**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All United States Private Sector	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5
Missouri Private Sector	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
Missouri Public Sector						5.2	5.3	5.1

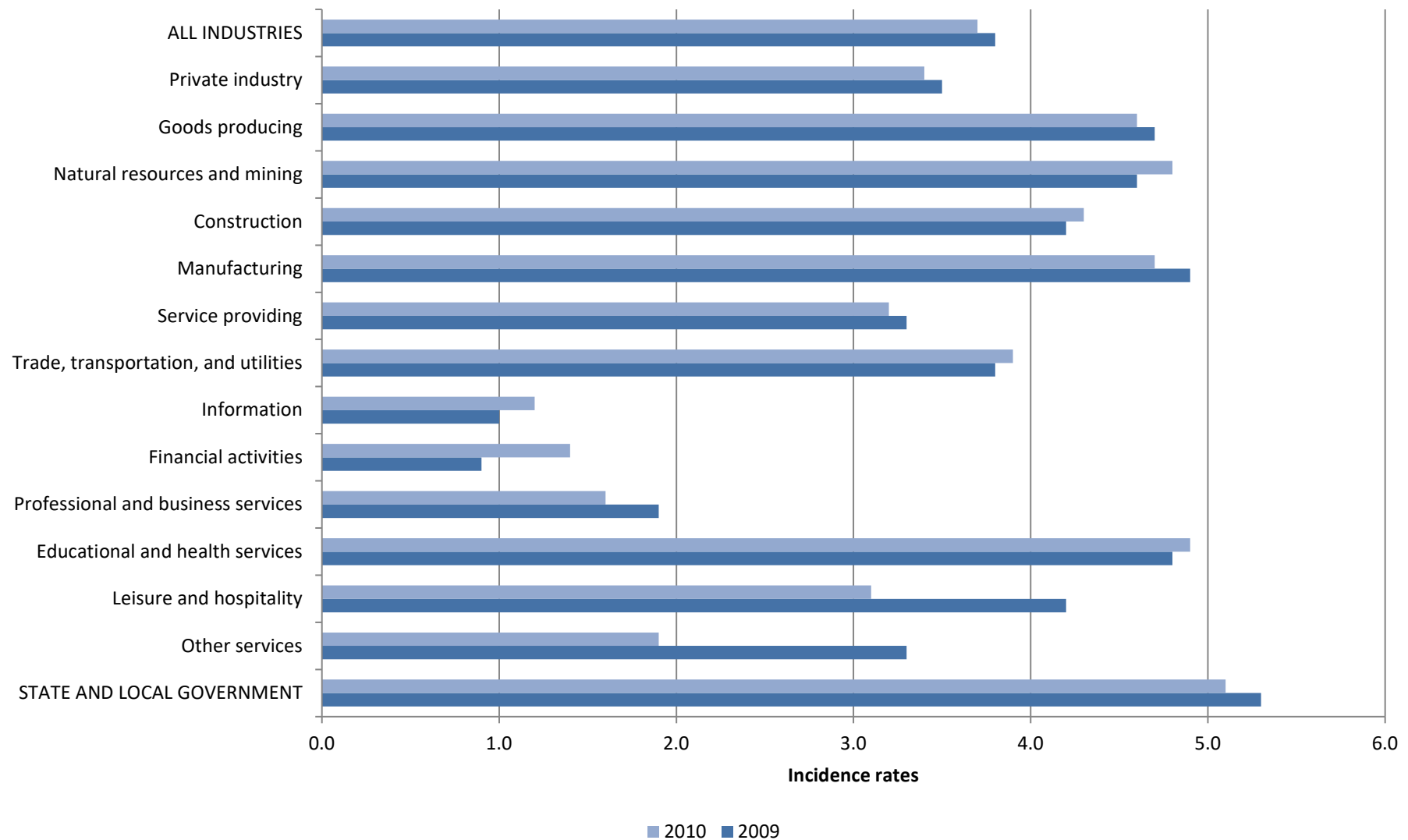
Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2010



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	Missouri	All United States
Other services	1.9	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	3.1	3.9
Educational and health services	4.9	4.8
Professional and business services	1.6	1.7
Financial activities	1.4	1.3
Information	1.2	1.8
Trade, transportation, utilities	3.9	4.1
Service providing	3.2	3.4
Manufacturing	4.7	4.4
Construction	4.3	4.0
Natural resources and mining	4.8	3.7
Goods producing	4.6	4.2
Private industry	3.4	3.5

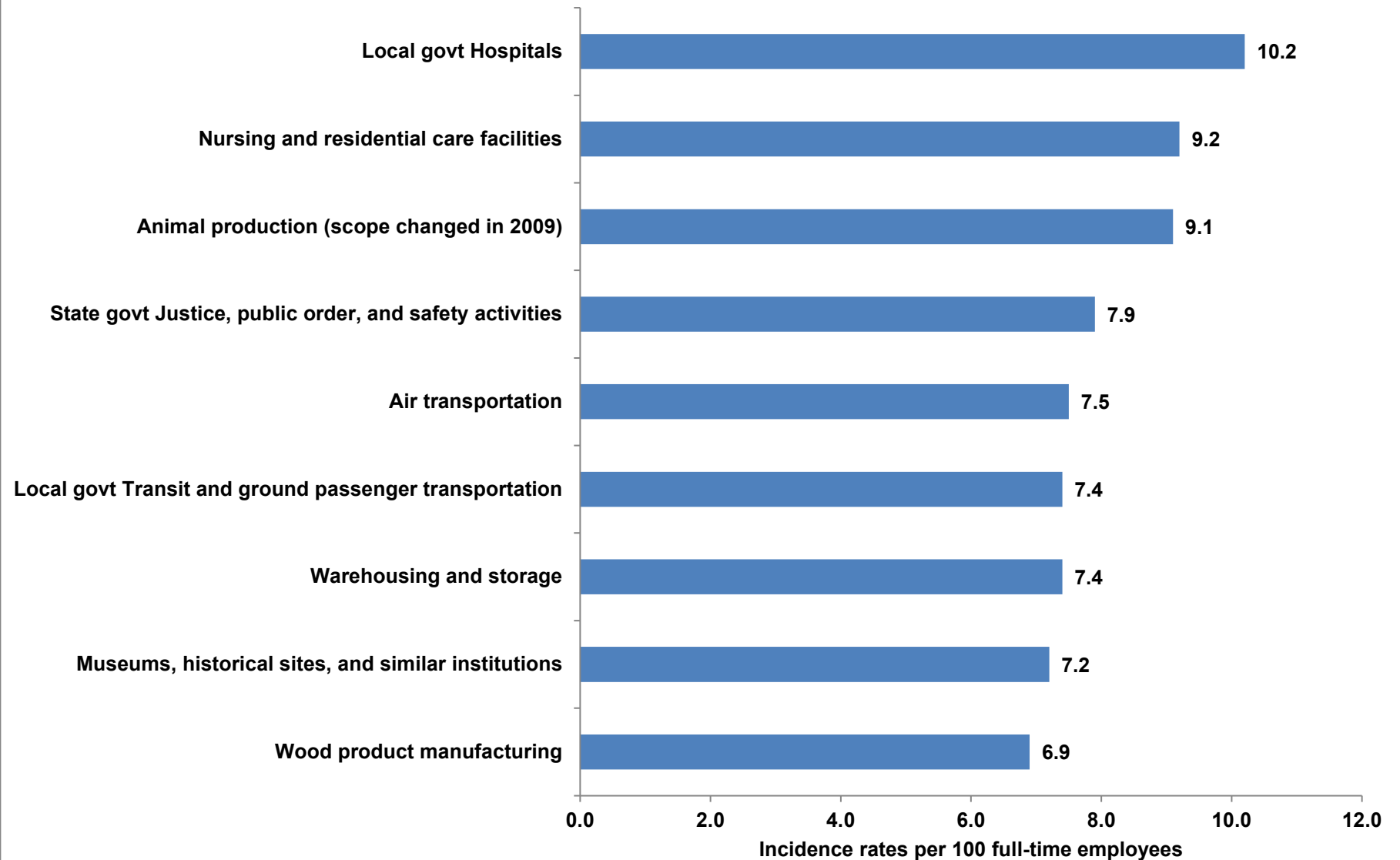
Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri, 2009 & 2010



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	2009	2010
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	5.3	5.1
Other services	3.3	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	4.2	3.1
Educational and health services	4.8	4.9
Professional and business services	1.9	1.6
Financial activities	0.9	1.4
Information	1.0	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.8	3.9
Service providing	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing	4.9	4.7
Construction	4.2	4.3
Natural resources and mining	4.6	4.8
Goods producing	4.7	4.6
Private industry	3.5	3.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.8	3.7

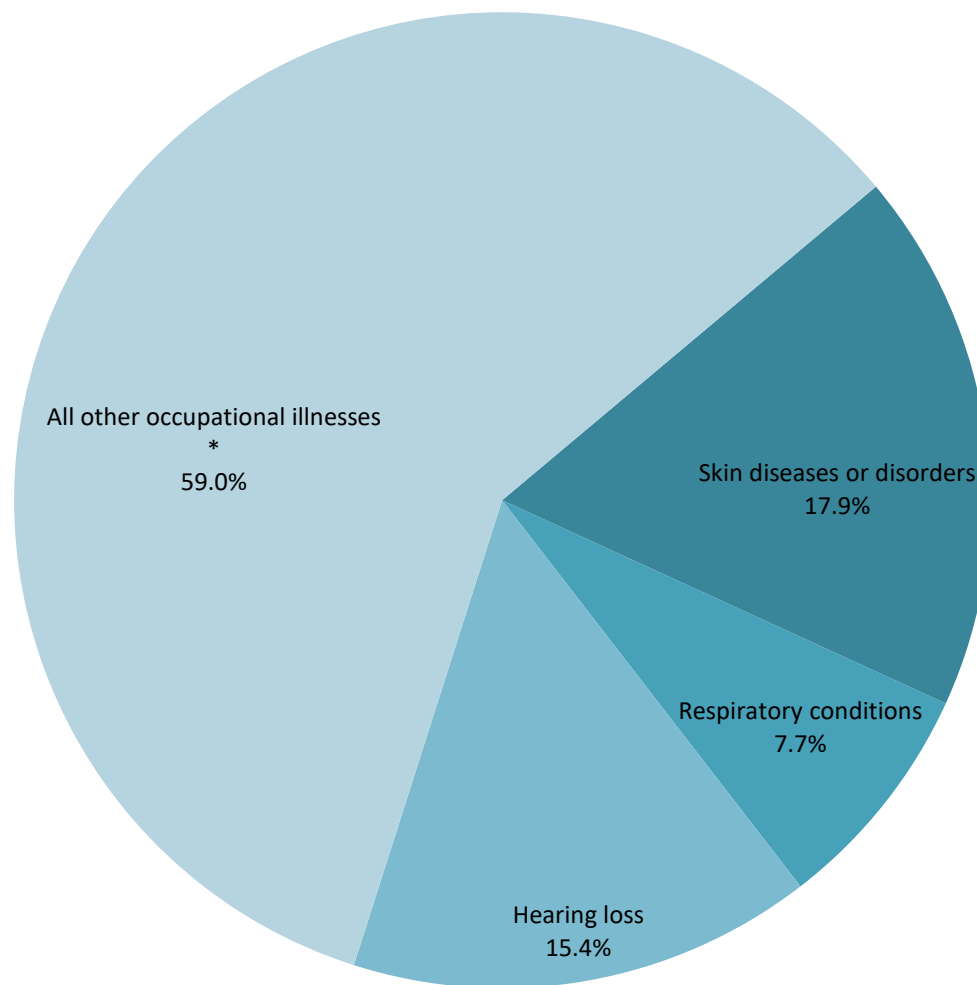
**Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates
of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses,
Missouri, 2010**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Wood product manufacturing	6.9
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	7.2
Warehousing and storage	7.4
Local govt Transit and ground passenger transportation	7.4
Air transportation	7.5
State govt Justice, public order, and safety activities	7.9
Animal production (scope changed in 2009)	9.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	9.2
Local govt Hospitals	10.2

**Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness,
Missouri, all industries, 2010**



* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

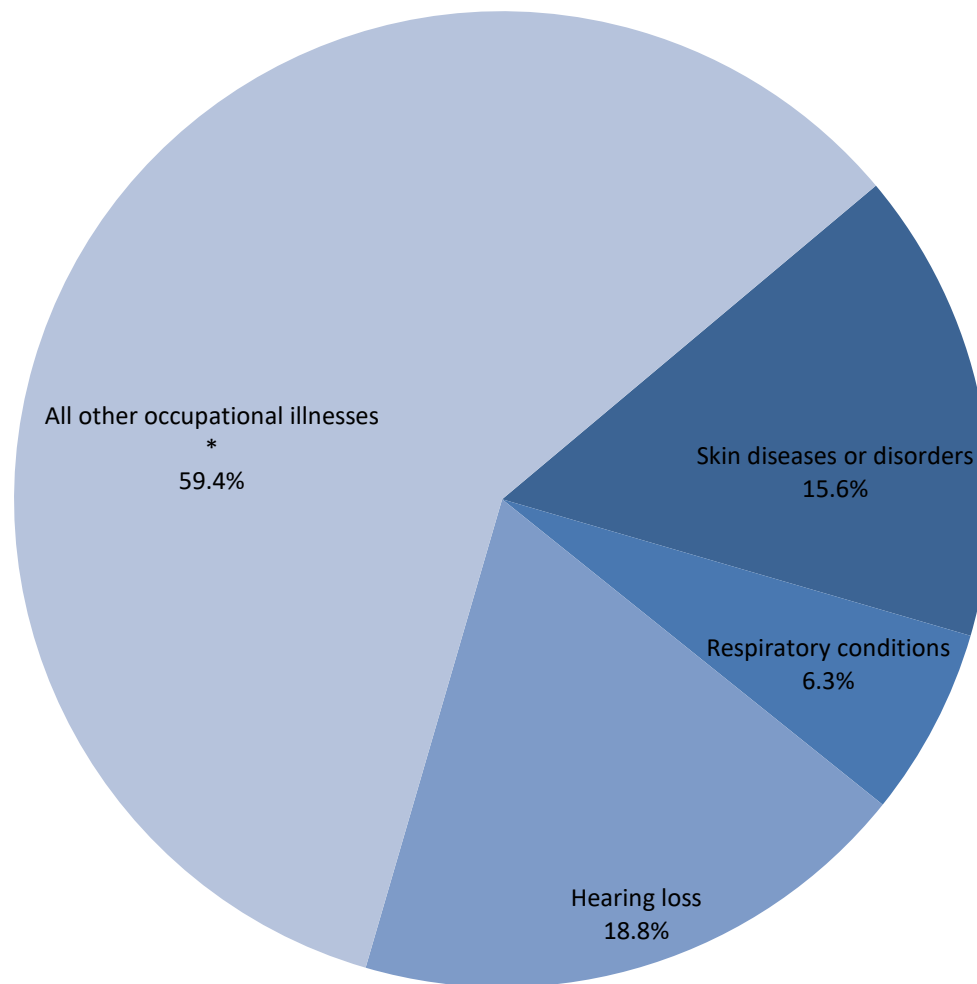
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Skin diseases or disorders	0.5
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	1.9

Skin diseases or disorders	0.7
Respiratory conditions	0.3
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	2.3

Skin diseases or disorders	0.2
Respiratory conditions	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.4

**Chart 6. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness,
Missouri, private industry, 2010**



* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

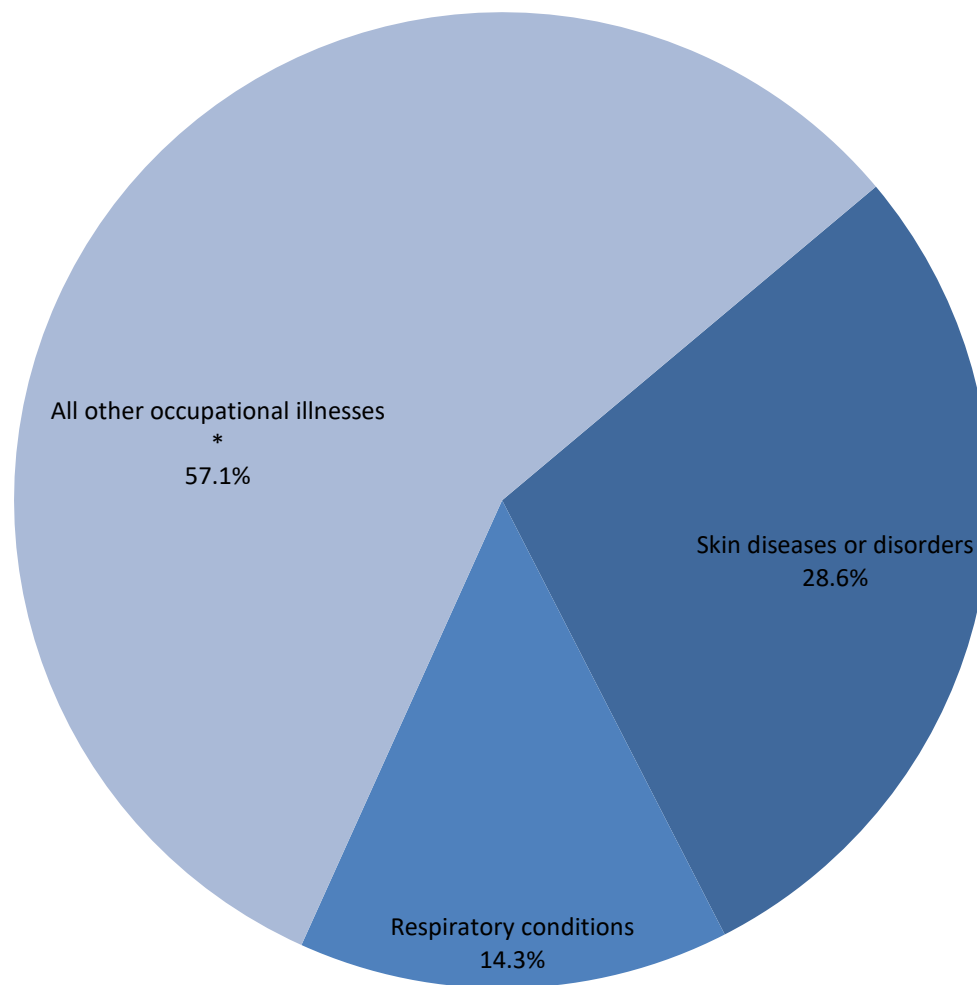
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Skin diseases or disorders	0.5
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	1.9

Skin diseases or disorders	0.7
Respiratory conditions	0.3
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	2.3

Skin diseases or disorders	0.2
Respiratory conditions	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.4

**Chart 7. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness,
Missouri, state and local government, 2010**



* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

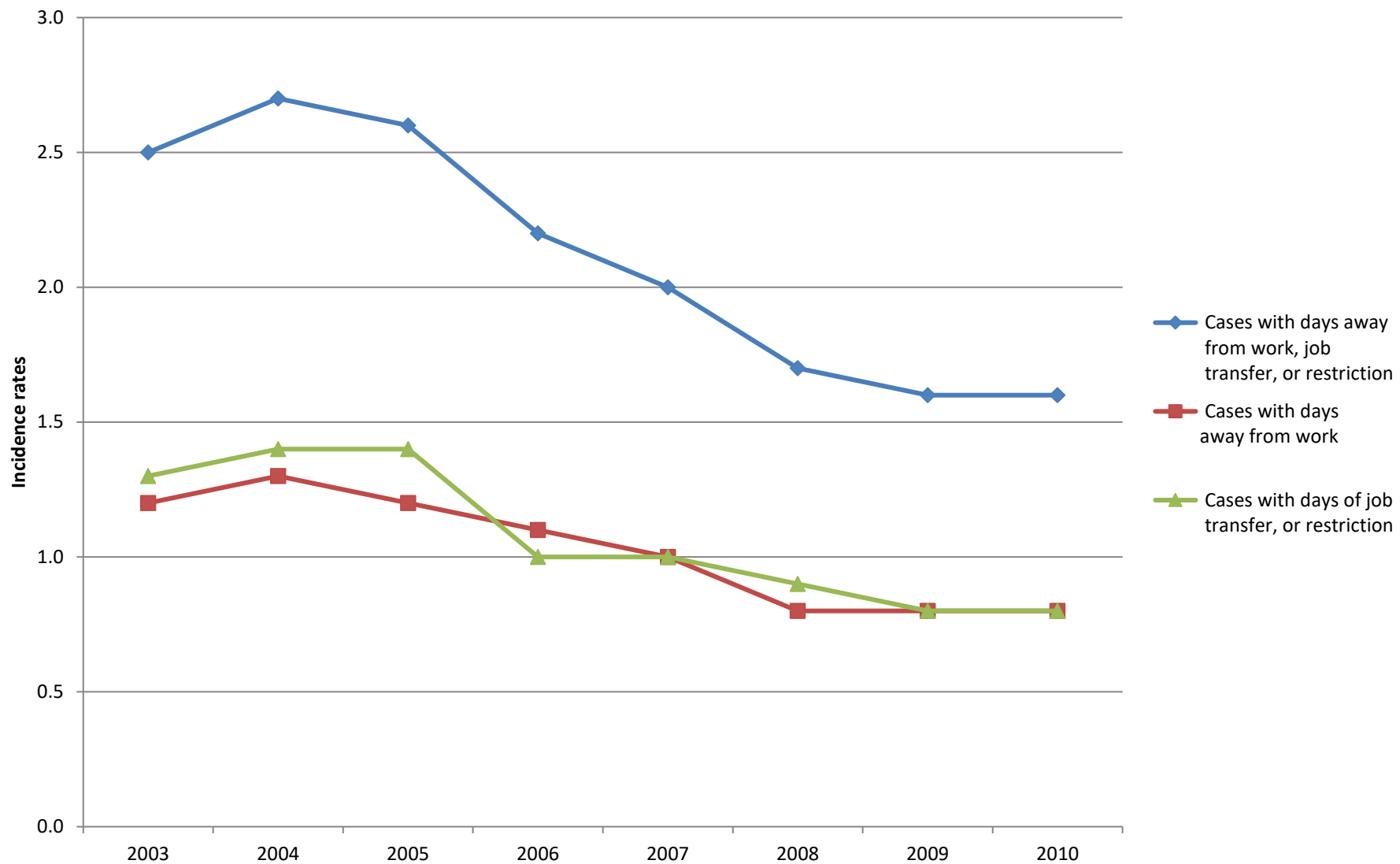
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Skin diseases or disorders	0.5
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	1.9

Skin diseases or disorders	0.7
Respiratory conditions	0.3
Hearing loss	0.6
All other occupational illnesses *	2.3

Skin diseases or disorders	0.2
Respiratory conditions	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.4

**Chart 8. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction
incidence rates, injuries and illnesses,
Missouri, private industry, 2003-2010**



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6
Cases with days away from work	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction							1.7	1.6	1.6
Cases with days away from work							0.8	0.8	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction							0.9	0.8	0.8

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction							1.9	1.4	1.5

Cases with days away from work							0.7	0.8	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction							1.1	0.6	0.7

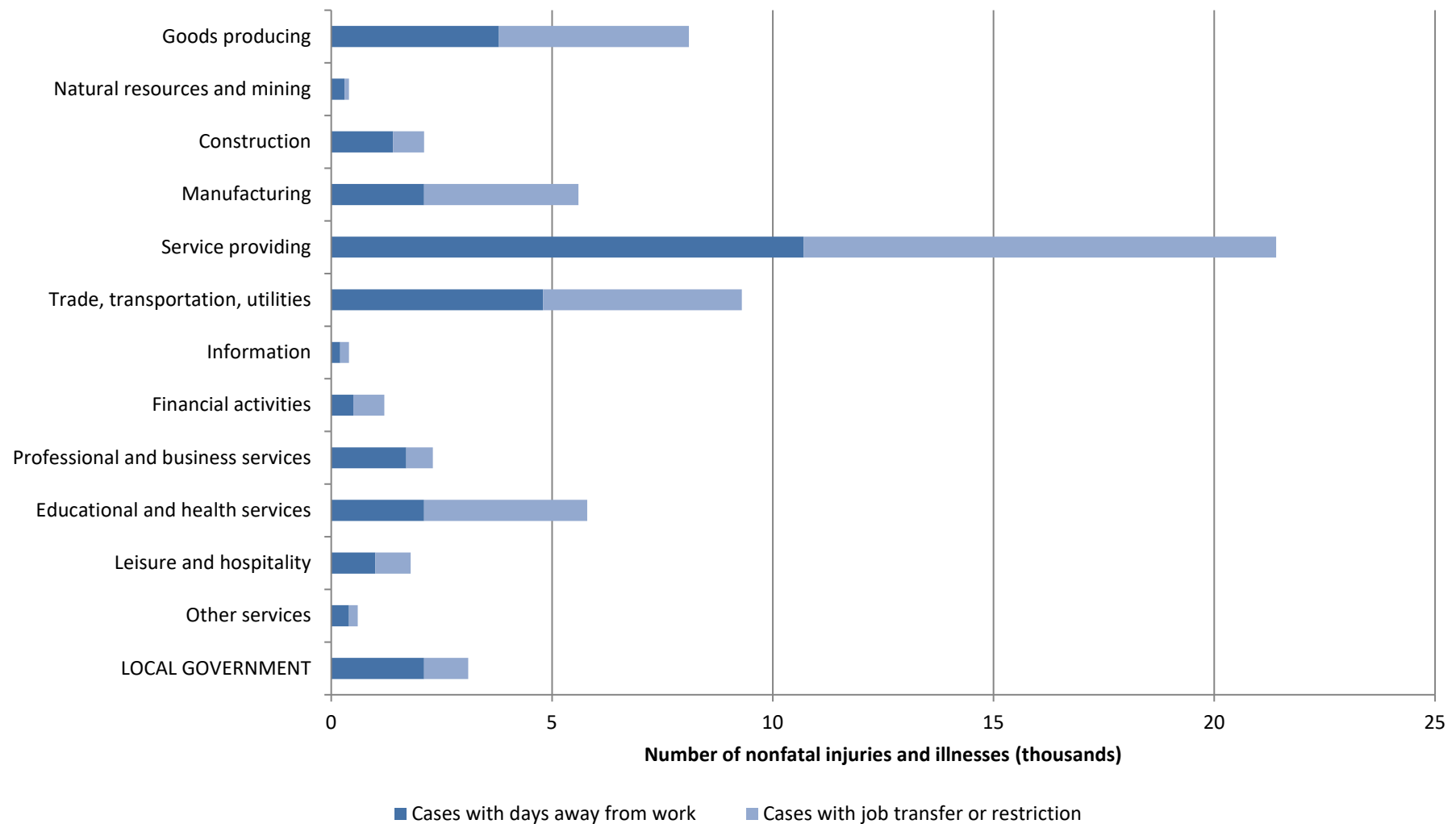
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction							2.5	.	.
Cases with days away from work							0.5	.	.
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction							2.0	.	.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

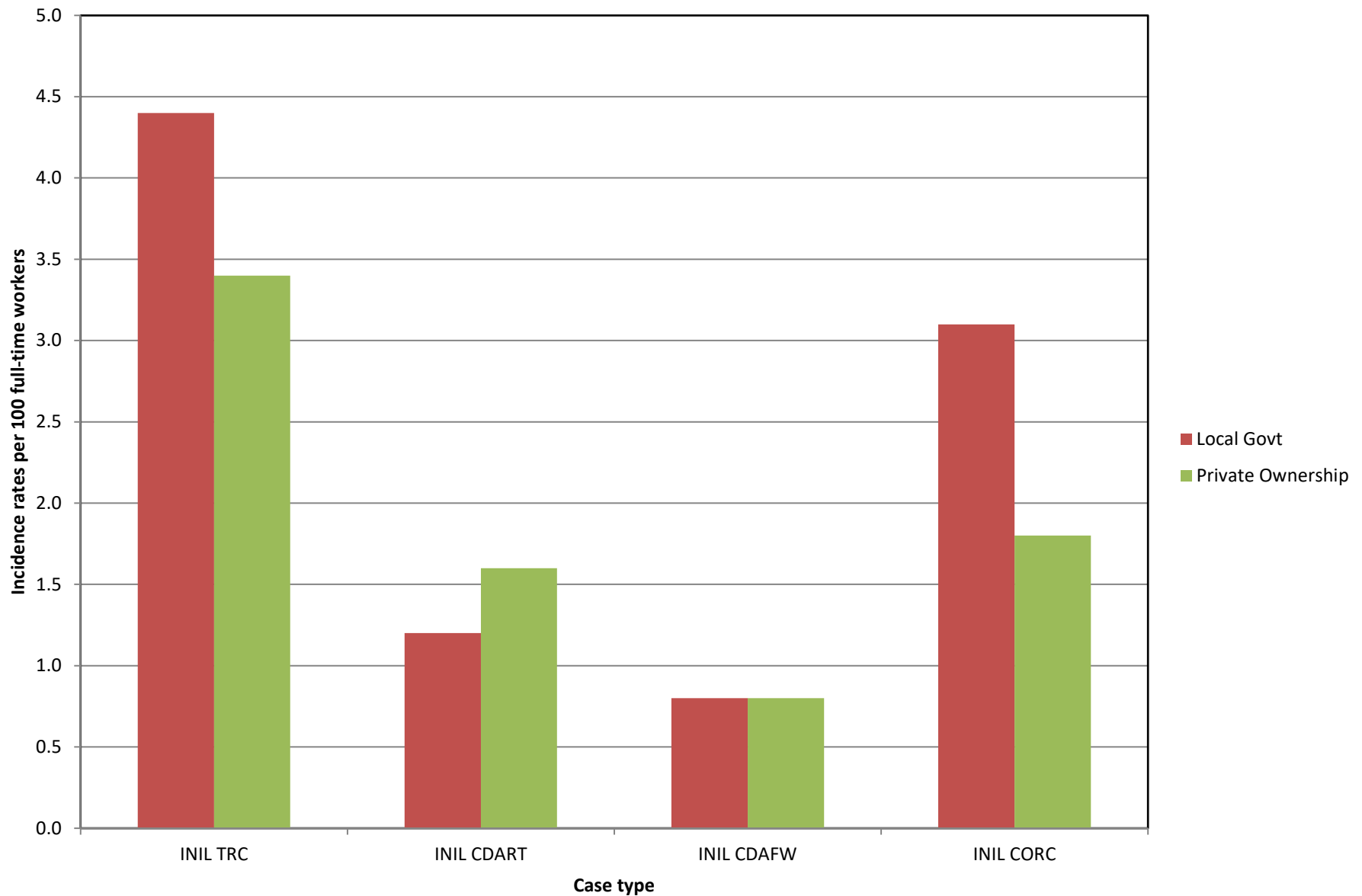
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction							1.5	1.3	1.2
Cases with days away from work							0.9	1.0	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction							0.7	0.3	0.4

Chart 9. Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2010



	DAFW	DJTR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	2.1	1.0
Other services	0.4	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	1.0	0.8
Educational and health services	2.1	3.7
Professional and business services	1.7	0.6
Financial activities	0.5	0.7
Information	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, utilities	4.8	4.5
Service providing	10.7	10.7
Manufacturing	2.1	3.5
Construction	1.4	0.7
Natural resources and mining	0.3	0.1
Goods producing	3.8	4.3

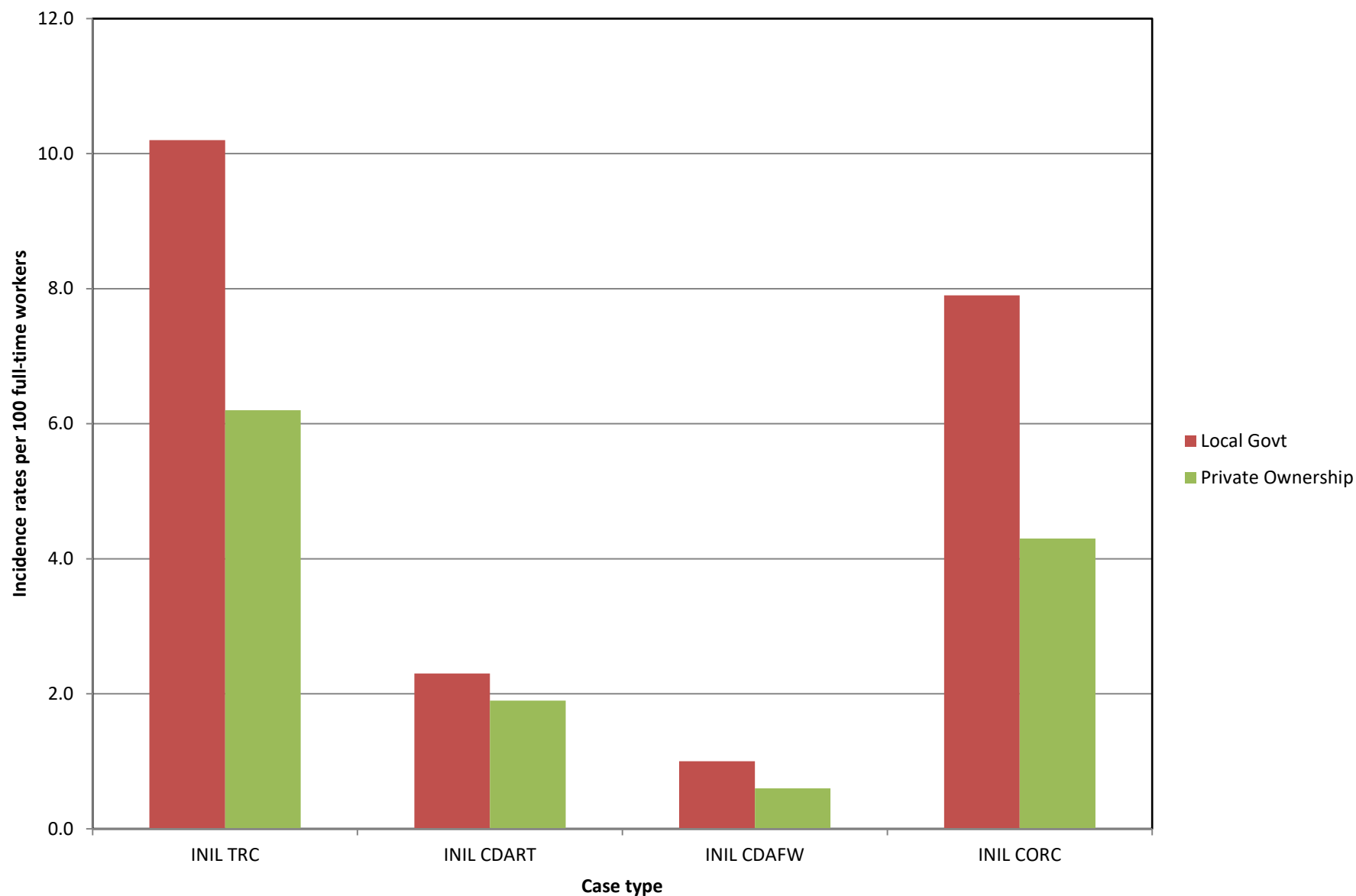
**Chart 10. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2010**



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
Local Govt	000000	280.9	4.4	1.2	0.8	3.1
Private Ownership	000000	2,154.4	3.4	1.6	0.8	1.8

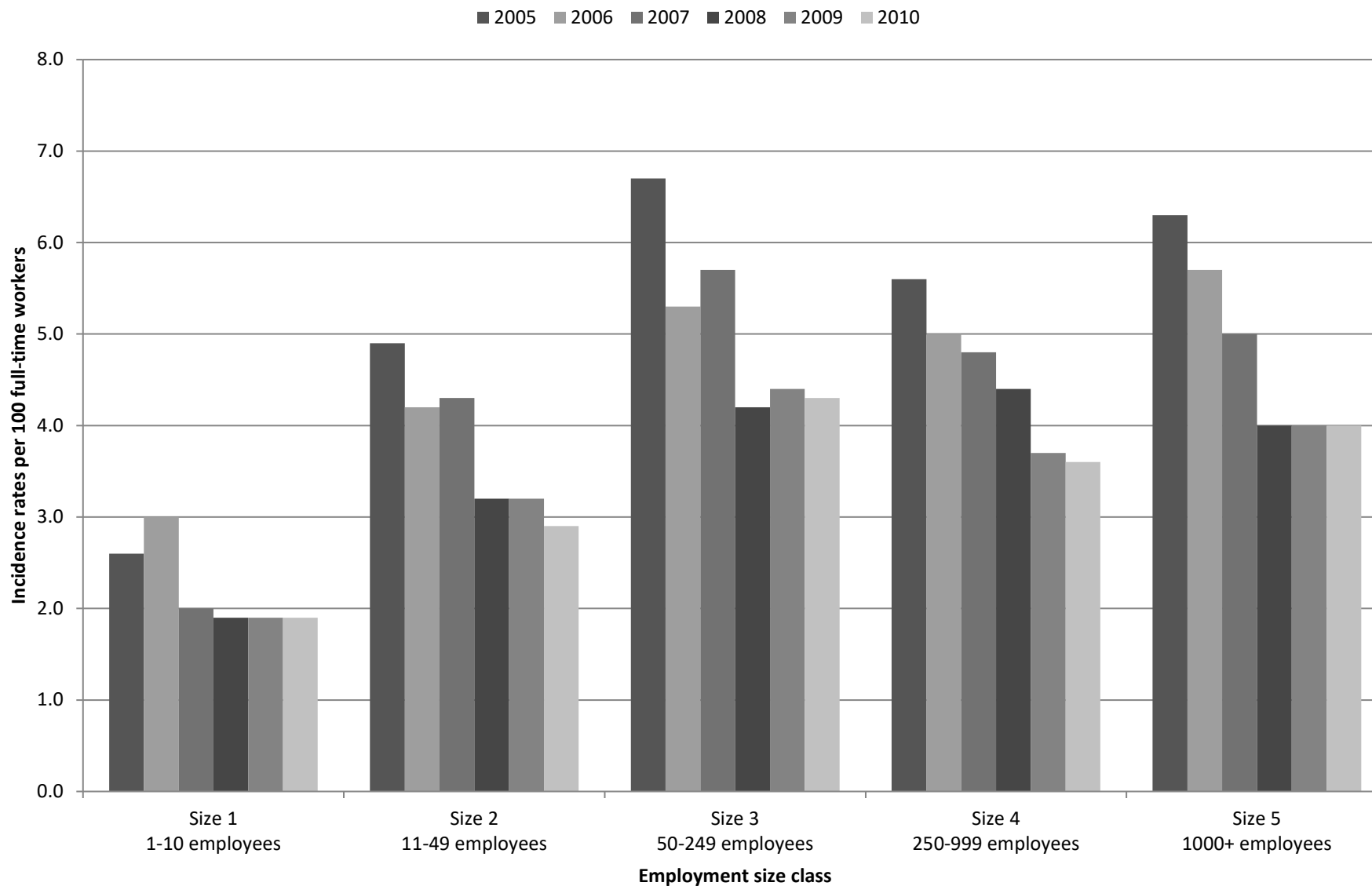
Chart 11. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Hospitals (NAICS 622) by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2010



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
Local Govt	622000	19.6	10.2	2.3	1.0	7.9
Private Ownership	622000	118.8	6.2	1.9	0.6	4.3

**Chart 12. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
by Size class, Missouri, 2005-2010**



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Year	Ownership	TEI	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5
			1-10 employee s	11-49 employee s	50-249 employee s	250-999 employee s	1000+ employee s
2005	50	000000	2.6	4.9	6.7	5.6	6.3
2006	50	000000	3.0	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.7
2007	50	000000	2.0	4.3	5.7	4.8	5.0
2008	50	000000	1.9	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.0
2009	50	000000	1.9	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.0
2010	50	000000	1.9	2.9	4.3	3.6	4.0

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		2,534.6	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.1
Private industry⁶		2,154.4	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.8
Goods-producing⁶		366.3	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.3
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		11.9	4.8	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	7.8	6.2	4.0	2.9	1.1	2.2
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	112	3.1	9.1	6.8	5.8	1.0	2.3
Mining⁷	21	4.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2
Construction		112.0	4.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.2
Construction	23	112.0	4.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.2
Construction of buildings	236	24.9	4.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	15.3	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	71.9	4.5	1.9	1.3	0.7	2.6
Manufacturing		242.4	4.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	2.3
Manufacturing	31-33	242.4	4.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	2.3
Food manufacturing	311	39.4	4.9	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.9
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.1	6.0	1.7	(¹⁰)	1.0	4.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	6.5	3.6	--	3.2	2.9
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	6.9	3.9	2.2	1.7	3.1
Paper manufacturing	322	7.9	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.5
Printing and related support activities	323	13.3	4.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.9	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	2010 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	14.5	4.3	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	7.9	6.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	3.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.0	6.8	3.6	1.5	2.2	3.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	28.0	4.8	2.4	1.1	1.2	2.5
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	25.6	4.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.0	4.7	2.5	0.7	1.8	2.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	32.7	6.2	2.5	0.7	1.8	3.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	7.5	4.0	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7.6	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.2
Service-providing		1,788.1	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		512.0	3.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.7
Wholesale trade	42	117.7	2.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	55.8	3.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	37.8	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	24.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Retail trade	44-45	301.7	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	34.8	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	9.2	1.4	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.2	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	26.3	4.9	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.5
Food and beverage stores	445	48.2	4.1	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.8
Gasoline stations	447	24.4	4.4	2.1	1.8	0.3	2.3
General merchandise stores	452	70.2	4.8	3.0	0.8	2.2	1.8
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	80.1	5.0	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.8
Air transportation	481	4.6	7.5	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.1
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.9	1.3	1.1	(¹⁰)	0.6
Truck transportation	484	36.6	4.6	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.8
Couriers and messengers	492	8.4	6.6	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Warehousing and storage	493	11.9	7.4	4.2	1.7	2.5	3.2
Utilities	22	12.6	4.8	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.7
Utilities	221	12.6	4.8	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.7
Information		60.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
Information	51	60.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	16.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	21.8	--	0.7	--	0.2	0.4
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.6	0.6	0.3	(¹⁰)	0.2	0.4
Financial activities		155.9	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6
Finance and insurance	52	120.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	--	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	56.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	--	0.3
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	16.8	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	43.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	35.7	4.5	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.6
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	24.2	4.8	2.7	1.2	1.6	2.0
Professional and business services		317.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	121.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	136.0	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	130.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.8	3.5	2.8	2.1	0.7	0.8
Education and health services		381.7	4.9	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	39.6	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance	62	342.1	5.2	2.0	0.7	1.3	3.2

Ambulatory health care services	621	103.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.5
Hospitals	622	118.8	6.2	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	71.4	9.2	4.3	1.5	2.8	4.9
Social assistance	624	48.8	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality		275.0	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.0	4.1	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.9	6.6	3.7	1.2	2.5	2.9
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	7.2	2.7	1.6	1.1	4.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.6	3.2	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.5
Accommodation and food services	72	232.0	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.0
Accommodation	721	27.8	3.5	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8
Food services and drinking places	722	204.2	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.1
Other services		86.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.9
Other services, except public administration	81	86.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.9
Personal and laundry services	812	25.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	21.5	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.4
State and local government		380.2	5.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	3.6
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁶		7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction		7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1
Construction	23	7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--

Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	19.2	7.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.5
Local government		280.9	4.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	3.1
Service-providing		274.9	4.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		13.7	6.3	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	6.9	7.1	3.4	2.1	1.3	3.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	7.4	2.5	2.5	(¹⁰)	4.9
Utilities	22	6.8	5.6	3.2	2.3	--	2.4
Utilities	221	6.8	5.6	3.2	2.3	--	2.4
Education and health services		187.7	3.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.6
Educational services	61	155.2	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.7
Educational services	611	155.2	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.7
Health care and social assistance	62	32.5	9.7	3.1	2.0	1.0	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals	622	19.6	10.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	7.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	--	4.2	1.9	2.2	--
Public administration		54.0	5.6	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.4
Public administration	92	54.0	5.6	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	27.1	6.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	5.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁵		2,534.6	79.2	34.6	17.1	17.5	44.7
Private industry⁵		2,154.4	61.7	29.4	14.4	15.0	32.3
Goods-producing⁵		366.3	16.1	8.0	3.8	4.3	8.0
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		11.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	7.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Mining⁶	21	4.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Construction		112.0	4.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.1
Construction	23	112.0	4.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.1
Construction of buildings	236	24.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	15.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	71.9	2.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.6
Manufacturing		242.4	11.3	5.7	2.1	3.5	5.7
Manufacturing	31-33	242.4	11.3	5.7	2.1	3.5	5.7
Food manufacturing	311	39.4	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	0.1	(⁹)	--	(⁹)	(⁹)
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	7.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	13.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
	NAICS	2010 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Average annual employment ³	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	14.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	28.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	25.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	32.7	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	7.5	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Service-providing		1,788.1	45.6	21.4	10.7	10.7	24.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		512.0	17.0	9.4	4.8	4.5	7.6
Wholesale trade	42	117.7	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	55.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	37.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	24.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Retail trade	44-45	301.7	9.3	4.7	2.1	2.6	4.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	34.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Electronics and appliance stores	443	9.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	26.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Food and beverage stores	445	48.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
Gasoline stations	447	24.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.4
General merchandise stores	452	70.2	2.5	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.9
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	80.1	4.0	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.5
Air transportation	481	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	36.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	8.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Warehousing and storage	493	11.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Utilities	22	12.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Utilities	221	12.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Information		60.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Information	51	60.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	16.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	21.8	--	0.1	--	(⁹)	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Financial activities		155.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
Finance and insurance	52	120.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	--	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	56.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	16.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	43.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	35.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	24.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Professional and business services		317.5	4.4	2.4	1.7	0.6	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	121.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	136.0	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	130.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services		381.7	15.2	5.8	2.1	3.7	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	39.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	342.1	14.5	5.6	2.0	3.6	8.9

Ambulatory health care services	621	103.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2
Hospitals	622	118.8	6.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	71.4	5.3	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.8
Social assistance	624	48.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Leisure and hospitality		275.0	5.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	72	232.0	4.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.0
Accommodation	721	27.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Food services and drinking places	722	204.2	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.6
Other services		86.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Other services, except public administration	81	86.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Personal and laundry services	812	25.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	21.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
State and local government		380.2	17.6	5.2	2.7	2.5	12.4
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction		7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Construction	23	7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--

Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	19.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1
Local government		280.9	10.7	3.0	2.1	1.0	7.6
Service-providing		274.9	10.4	3.0	2.1	1.0	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		13.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Utilities	22	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Utilities	221	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Education and health services		187.7	6.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	4.2
Educational services	61	155.2	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3
Educational services	611	155.2	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance	62	32.5	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals	622	19.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
Public administration		54.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.1
Public administration	92	54.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	27.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	1.5

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2010

Missouri						
Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including State and local government	3.7	2.0	2.9	4.3	3.8	5.1
Private industry³	3.4	1.9	2.9	4.3	3.6	4.0
Goods-producing³	4.6	4.1	4.2	5.1	4.1	5.2
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	4.8	--	4.7	6.1	4.4	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	6.2	--	5.7	7.8	4.4	--
Mining⁴	2.4	(⁶)	2.6	3.3	--	--
Construction	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.1	3.0	--
Manufacturing	4.7	2.7	4.0	5.4	4.2	5.2
Service-providing	3.2	1.6	2.6	4.1	3.4	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.9	2.8	3.3	4.3	5.0	5.6
Wholesale trade	2.7	--	2.1	4.1	4.0	--
Retail trade	4.0	--	3.7	4.2	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁵	5.0	--	4.6	5.1	6.5	5.6
Utilities	4.8	--	6.9	3.1	--	--
Information	1.2	(⁶)	--	1.1	1.4	--
Financial activities	1.4	--	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.2
Finance and insurance	0.6	--	--	0.7	0.6	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.5	--	6.2	4.3	6.1	--
Professional and business services	1.6	--	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.8	(⁶)	1.2	0.8	1.1	--
Management of companies and enterprises		--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.3	--	1.1	4.0	1.9	1.0
Education and health services	4.9	--	2.2	6.9	6.2	5.2
Educational services	2.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.0	2.1	--
Health care and social assistance	5.2	--	2.2	7.3	6.9	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	3.1	--	2.5	3.9	6.0	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.1	(⁶)	--	5.4	5.9	3.9
Accommodation and food services	2.9	--	2.6	3.7	6.1	--
Other services	1.9	--	2.5	4.2	3.5	--
Other services, except public administration	1.9	--	2.5	4.2	3.5	--
State and local government	5.1	--	3.6	4.1	5.6	7.3
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	4.4	--	3.6	4.1	6.2	6.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2010

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
All industries including State and local government⁵		2,534.6	3.5	75.2
Private industry⁵		2,154.4	3.3	58.4
Goods-producing⁵		366.3	4.1	14.4
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		11.9	4.5	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	7.8	5.7	0.4
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112	3.1	9.0	0.3
Mining⁶	21	4.2	2.3	0.1
Construction		112.0	4.2	4.1
Construction	23	112.0	4.2	4.1
Construction of buildings	236	24.9	4.4	1.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	15.3	2.9	0.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	71.9	4.4	2.7
Manufacturing		242.4	4.1	9.8
Manufacturing	31-33	242.4	4.1	9.8
Food manufacturing	311	39.4	4.1	1.6
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.1	5.7	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	5.9	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	6.0	0.4
Paper manufacturing	322	7.9	2.3	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	13.3	4.0	0.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.9	2.0	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
-----------------------	----------------------------	---	------------------------------	--------------------

		(000's)		
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	14.5	3.9	0.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	7.9	5.9	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.0	5.9	0.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	28.0	4.4	1.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	25.6	4.1	1.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.0	4.3	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	32.7	4.3	1.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	7.5	3.8	0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7.6	3.3	0.2
Service-providing		1,788.1	3.0	44.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		512.0	3.8	16.5
Wholesale trade	42	117.7	2.7	3.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	55.8	3.4	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	37.8	2.9	1.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	24.2	0.6	0.1
Retail trade	44-45	301.7	3.9	9.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	34.8	3.6	1.2
Electronics and appliance stores	443	9.2	1.4	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	26.3	4.8	1.1
Food and beverage stores	445	48.2	4.1	1.5
Gasoline stations	447	24.4	4.4	0.8
General merchandise stores	452	70.2	4.6	2.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	80.1	4.7	3.8
Air transportation	481	4.6	6.1	0.3
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	1.8	0.1
Truck transportation	484	36.6	4.6	1.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	5.1	0.3
Couriers and messengers	492	8.4	6.4	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Warehousing and storage	493	11.9	6.5	0.7
Utilities	22	12.6	4.3	0.5
Utilities	221	12.6	4.3	0.5

Information		60.0	1.0	0.6
Information	51	60.0	1.0	0.6
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	16.2	1.2	0.2
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	21.8	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.6	0.6	0.1
Financial activities		155.9	1.3	2.0
Finance and insurance	52	120.1	0.5	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	56.2	0.5	0.3
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	16.8	0.1	(⁹)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	43.9	0.4	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	35.7	4.4	1.4
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	24.2	4.7	1.0
Professional and business services		317.5	1.5	4.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	121.3	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	136.0	2.1	2.3
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	130.1	2.1	2.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.8	3.5	0.2
Education and health services		381.7	4.7	14.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Educational services	61	39.6	2.2	0.7
Health care and social assistance	62	342.1	5.0	13.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	103.1	2.3	2.0
Hospitals	622	118.8	5.8	5.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	71.4	9.0	5.2
Social assistance	624	48.8	2.7	1.0
Leisure and hospitality		275.0	3.0	5.2

Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.0	4.0	1.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.9	6.5	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	7.0	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.6	3.1	0.6
Accommodation and food services	72	232.0	2.9	4.2
Accommodation	721	27.8	3.2	0.7
Food services and drinking places	722	204.2	2.8	3.5
Other services		86.0	1.9	1.0
Other services, except public administration	81	86.0	1.9	1.0
Personal and laundry services	812	25.3	1.0	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	21.5	2.4	0.3
State and local government		380.2	4.9	16.8
State government		--	--	--
Goods-producing ⁵		7.5	5.2	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Construction		7.5	5.2	0.4
Construction	23	7.5	5.2	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.5	5.2	0.4
Service-providing		--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	19.2	7.9	1.5
Local government		280.9	4.1	10.0
Service-providing		274.9	4.1	9.6

Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		13.7	6.1	0.8
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	6.9	7.0	0.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	7.3	0.3
Utilities	22	6.8	5.2	0.3
Utilities	221	6.8	5.2	0.3
Education and health services		187.7	3.3	5.4
Educational services	61	155.2	2.4	3.2
Educational services	611	155.2	2.4	3.2
Health care and social assistance	62	32.5	7.9	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Hospitals	622	19.6	7.4	1.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	--	--
Public administration		54.0	5.3	2.6
Public administration	92	54.0	5.3	2.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	27.1	6.5	1.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition*

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2010

Missouri												
Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including State and local government	18.8	3.3	1.4	--	2.7	10.9	4.0	0.7	0.3	--	0.6	2.3
Private industry³	18.2	2.8	1.1	--	3.1	10.7	3.3	0.5	0.2	--	0.6	1.9
Goods-producing³	46.3	4.3	1.0	(⁶)	12.7	28.1	1.6	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.4	1.0
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	37.4	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.7	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	22.7	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Mining⁴	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction	7.7	3.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	4.5	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Manufacturing	62.2	4.0	1.4	(⁶)	18.4	38.1	1.5	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.4	0.9
Service-providing	11.4	2.4	1.1	--	0.7	6.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	--	0.1	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	10.9	1.3	0.5	--	2.0	5.2	0.5	0.1	(⁶)	--	0.1	0.2
Wholesale trade	2.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Retail trade	7.3	1.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.5	0.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	25.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	6.6	7.4	0.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	0.1	0.1
Utilities	58.2	23.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	22.0	13.2	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Information	17.0	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.0	0.1	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Financial activities	5.8	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.2	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Finance and insurance	6.6	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.4	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Real estate and rental and leasing	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Professional and business services	9.3	2.6	--	--	(⁶)	5.8	0.2	0.1	--	--	(⁶)	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	7.6	2.0	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	4.7	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	10.8	3.9	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	6.3	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	0.1
Education and health services	20.0	4.3	2.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	12.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.4
Educational services	9.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Health care and social assistance	21.3	4.4	2.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	1.5	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	3.1	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Accommodation and food services	5.1	1.4	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.4	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Other services	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Other services, except public administration	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
State and local government	21.9	6.0	3.2	(⁶)	--	11.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	--	0.4
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	29.8	7.9	4.5	(⁶)	--	16.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	--	0.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System Manual*, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System Manual*, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		2,534.6	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.1
Private industry⁶		2,154.4	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.8
Goods-producing⁶		366.3	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.3
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		11.9	4.8	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	7.8	6.2	4.0	2.9	1.1	2.2
Oilseed and grain farming ⁶	1111	0.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	112	3.1	9.1	6.8	5.8	1.0	2.3
Mining⁷	21	4.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2
Coal mining ⁸	2121	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁸	2123	2.9	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.2
Construction		112.0	4.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.2
Construction	23	112.0	4.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.2
Construction of buildings	236	24.9	4.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.7
Residential building construction	2361	10.6	6.3	4.2	--	0.6	2.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	14.2	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	15.3	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2
Utility system construction	2371	6.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	6.3	3.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	71.9	4.5	1.9	1.3	0.7	2.6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	15.2	5.3	2.4	1.7	0.7	2.9
Glass and glazing contractors	23815	0.8	2.8	(¹⁰)	--	--	2.2
Roofing contractors	23816	3.3	4.9	3.8	3.7	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	32.1	4.1	1.8	1.1	--	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	2010 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Electrical contractors	23821	13.1	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	16.1	5.3	2.0	1.1	--	3.3
Other building equipment contractors	23829	2.9	2.4	1.2	(¹⁰)	0.8	1.2
Tile and terrazzo contractors	23834	0.5	8.2	5.3	(¹⁰)	4.6	(¹⁰)
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	10.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.3
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	5.5	3.1	2.8	1.4	1.4	(¹⁰)
Manufacturing		242.4	4.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	2.3
Manufacturing	31-33	242.4	4.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	2.3
Food manufacturing	311	39.4	4.9	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.9
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	5.4	4.9	2.0	0.7	1.3	2.9
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	18.5	5.3	3.7	0.8	2.9	1.6
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	5.9	3.6	0.9	2.7	2.3
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.2	6.6	4.5	0.9	3.5	2.1
Commercial bakeries	311812	2.4	8.3	5.5	1.1	4.4	2.8
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	4.8	2.0	(¹⁰)	1.3	2.8
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.1	6.0	1.7	(¹⁰)	1.0	4.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	6.5	3.6	--	3.2	2.9
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	6.9	3.9	2.2	1.7	3.1
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	4.4	9.0	4.6	2.1	2.5	4.4
Paper manufacturing	322	7.9	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.5
Printing and related support activities	323	13.3	4.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.9	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.1	3.6	1.2	0.8	--	2.4
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	5.3	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	3.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	1.7	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	14.5	4.3	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.8
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	11.7	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.6	2.0
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	7.9	6.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	3.2
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	4.6	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.0	6.8	3.6	1.5	2.2	3.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	28.0	4.8	2.4	1.1	1.2	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Forging and stamping	3321	1.0	7.6	3.2	(¹⁰)	1.9	4.5
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	6.7	6.1	2.6	1.3	1.3	3.5
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	2.1	9.8	5.2	1.9	3.3	4.6
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.5	4.8	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.4
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	4.0	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.5
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	9.4	4.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.0
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	25.6	4.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.4
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	8.5	5.6	2.9	0.9	2.0	2.7
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	4.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	(¹⁰)	1.3
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	4.7	4.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.0
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.0	4.7	2.5	0.7	1.8	2.2
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	5.1	4.4	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	32.7	6.2	2.5	0.7	1.8	3.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	7.5	4.0	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.9
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	4.2	3.1	1.3	(¹⁰)	1.1	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7.6	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.2
Service-providing		1,788.1	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		512.0	3.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.7
Wholesale trade	42	117.7	2.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	55.8	3.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.5
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	9.0	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	5.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	4.7	2.2	1.4	--	--	0.9
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	14.2	4.6	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	37.8	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	12.1	3.9	2.4	0.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	7.1	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.8
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	24.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Retail trade	44-45	301.7	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	34.8	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.5
Automobile dealers	4411	20.9	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.9
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	2.7	4.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.2
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	11.2	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.9

Electronics and appliance stores	443	9.2	1.4	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.2	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	26.3	4.9	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.5
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	21.5	4.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.5
Food and beverage stores	445	48.2	4.1	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.8
Grocery stores	4451	43.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.9
Gasoline stations	447	24.4	4.4	2.1	1.8	0.3	2.3
General merchandise stores	452	70.2	4.8	3.0	0.8	2.2	1.8
Department stores	4521	41.8	4.6	2.9	0.9	2.1	1.7
Other general merchandise stores	4529	28.3	5.2	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.1
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	7.5	3.3	2.2	0.7	1.6	1.1
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	80.1	5.0	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.8
Air transportation	481	4.6	7.5	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.1
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.9	1.3	1.1	(¹⁰)	0.6
Truck transportation	484	36.6	4.6	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.6
General freight trucking	4841	23.5	4.4	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.6
Specialized freight trucking	4842	13.1	5.2	3.5	1.5	--	1.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.8
Couriers and messengers	492	8.4	6.6	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.4
Warehousing and storage	493	11.9	7.4	4.2	1.7	2.5	3.2
Utilities	22	12.6	4.8	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.7
Utilities	221	12.6	4.8	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	8.6	3.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.6
Information		60.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
Information	51	60.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	16.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	13.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	21.8	--	0.7	--	0.2	0.4
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.6	0.6	0.3	(¹⁰)	0.2	0.4
Financial activities		155.9	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6
Finance and insurance	52	120.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	--	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	56.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	--	0.3
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	16.8	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

Insurance carriers and related activities	524	43.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	35.7	4.5	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.6
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	24.2	4.8	2.7	1.2	1.6	2.0
Professional and business services		317.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	121.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	136.0	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	130.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.8	3.5	2.8	2.1	0.7	0.8
Education and health services		381.7	4.9	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.1
Educational services	61	39.6	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance	62	342.1	5.2	2.0	0.7	1.3	3.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	103.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.5
Offices of physicians	6211	38.9	2.0	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	1.6
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	13.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Home health care services	6216	17.0	5.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
Hospitals	622	118.8	6.2	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	112.9	6.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	71.4	9.2	4.3	1.5	2.8	4.9
Social assistance	624	48.8	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.7
Individual and family services	6241	25.6	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.1
Leisure and hospitality		275.0	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.0	4.1	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.9	6.6	3.7	1.2	2.5	2.9
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	7.2	2.7	1.6	1.1	4.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.6	3.2	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.5
Accommodation and food services	72	232.0	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.0
Accommodation	721	27.8	3.5	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8

Food services and drinking places	722	204.2	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.1
Full-service restaurants	7221	96.0	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.6
Limited-service eating places	7222	87.8	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.6
Other services		86.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.9
Other services, except public administration	81	86.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.9
Personal and laundry services	812	25.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	21.5	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.4
State and local government		380.2	5.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	3.6
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing ⁶		7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1
Construction		7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1
Construction	23	7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	5.1
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	19.2	7.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	19.2	7.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.5
Local government		280.9	4.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	3.1
Service-providing		274.9	4.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		13.7	6.3	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	6.9	7.1	3.4	2.1	1.3	3.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	7.4	2.5	2.5	(¹⁰)	4.9

Utilities	22	6.8	5.6	3.2	2.3	--	2.4
Utilities	221	6.8	5.6	3.2	2.3	--	2.4
Education and health services		187.7	3.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.6
Educational services	61	155.2	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.7
Educational services	611	155.2	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.7
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	143.2	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance	62	32.5	9.7	3.1	2.0	1.0	6.6
Hospitals	622	19.6	10.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	7.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	--	4.2	1.9	2.2	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		54.0	5.6	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.4
Public administration	92	54.0	5.6	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	27.1	6.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	5.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	27.1	6.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	5.8
Police protection	92212	16.0	5.9	0.9	--	0.2	5.0
Fire protection	92216	8.1	--	1.6	1.5	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁵		2,534.6	79.2	34.6	17.1	17.5	44.7
Private industry⁵		2,154.4	61.7	29.4	14.4	15.0	32.3
Goods-producing⁵		366.3	16.1	8.0	3.8	4.3	8.0
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		11.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	7.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Oilseed and grain farming ⁵	1111	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Mining⁶	21	4.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Coal mining ⁷	2121	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		112.0	4.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.1
Construction	23	112.0	4.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.1
Construction of buildings	236	24.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Residential building construction	2361	10.6	0.6	0.4	--	0.1	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	14.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	15.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Utility system construction	2371	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	71.9	2.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	15.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Glass and glazing contractors	23815	0.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	--	(⁹)
Roofing contractors	23816	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	32.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	--	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	2010 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Average annual employment ³	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Electrical contractors	23821	13.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	16.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	--	0.5
Other building equipment contractors	23829	2.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Tile and terrazzo contractors	23834	0.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	10.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)
Manufacturing		242.4	11.3	5.7	2.1	3.5	5.7
Manufacturing	31-33	242.4	11.3	5.7	2.1	3.5	5.7
Food manufacturing	311	39.4	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	5.4	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	18.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Commercial bakeries	311812	2.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	0.1	(⁹)	--	(⁹)	(⁹)
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	7.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	13.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.1
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	5.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	3.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	1.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	14.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	11.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	4.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	28.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Forging and stamping	3321	1.0	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	2.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	4.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	9.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	25.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	8.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	4.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	4.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	5.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	32.7	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	7.5	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	4.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Service-providing		1,788.1	45.6	21.4	10.7	10.7	24.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		512.0	17.0	9.4	4.8	4.5	7.6
Wholesale trade	42	117.7	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	55.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	9.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	4.7	0.1	0.1	--	--	(⁹)
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	14.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	37.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	12.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	24.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Retail trade	44-45	301.7	9.3	4.7	2.1	2.6	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	34.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Automobile dealers	4411	20.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	2.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	11.2	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.2

Electronics and appliance stores	443	9.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	26.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	21.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Food and beverage stores	445	48.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
Grocery stores	4451	43.6	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
Gasoline stations	447	24.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.4
General merchandise stores	452	70.2	2.5	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.9
Department stores	4521	41.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	28.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	7.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	80.1	4.0	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.5
Air transportation	481	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	36.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6
General freight trucking	4841	23.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
Specialized freight trucking	4842	13.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	--	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	8.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	11.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Utilities	22	12.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Utilities	221	12.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	8.6	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Information		60.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Information	51	60.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	16.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	21.8	--	0.1	--	(⁹)	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Financial activities		155.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
Finance and insurance	52	120.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	--	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	56.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	16.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

Insurance carriers and related activities	524	43.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	35.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	24.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Professional and business services		317.5	4.4	2.4	1.7	0.6	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	121.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	136.0	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	130.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services		381.7	15.2	5.8	2.1	3.7	9.5
Educational services	61	39.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	342.1	14.5	5.6	2.0	3.6	8.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	103.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2
Offices of physicians	6211	38.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.5
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	13.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Home health care services	6216	17.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hospitals	622	118.8	6.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	112.9	5.7	1.7	0.5	1.2	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	71.4	5.3	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.8
Social assistance	624	48.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Individual and family services	6241	25.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.4
Leisure and hospitality		275.0	5.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	72	232.0	4.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.0
Accommodation	721	27.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4

Food services and drinking places	722	204.2	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.6
Full-service restaurants	7221	96.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Limited-service eating places	7222	87.8	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.4
Other services		86.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Other services, except public administration	81	86.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Personal and laundry services	812	25.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	21.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
State and local government		380.2	17.6	5.2	2.7	2.5	12.4
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Construction		7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Construction	23	7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	19.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	19.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1
Local government		280.9	10.7	3.0	2.1	1.0	7.6
Service-providing		274.9	10.4	3.0	2.1	1.0	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		13.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2

Utilities	22	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Utilities	221	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Education and health services		187.7	6.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	4.2
Educational services	61	155.2	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3
Educational services	611	155.2	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	143.2	3.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.3
Health care and social assistance	62	32.5	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.9
Hospitals	622	19.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2010 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		54.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.1
Public administration	92	54.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	27.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	1.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	27.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	1.5
Police protection	92212	16.0	0.9	0.1	--	(⁹)	0.8
Fire protection	92216	8.1	--	0.1	0.1	--	--

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational

Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government⁴		18.8	3.3	1.4	--	2.7	10.9
Private industry⁴		18.2	2.8	1.1	--	3.1	10.7
Goods-producing⁴		46.3	4.3	1.0	(⁵)	12.7	28.1
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		37.4	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴	11	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.7
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	112	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining⁶	21	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		7.7	3.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.5
Construction	23	7.7	3.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.5
Construction of buildings	236	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	12.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Specialty trade contractors	238	9.0	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.5
Manufacturing		62.2	4.0	1.4	(⁵)	18.4	38.1
Manufacturing	31-33	62.2	4.0	1.4	(⁵)	18.4	38.1
Food manufacturing	311	86.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	25.5	55.7
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	96.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Paper manufacturing	322	38.3	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	26.5	--
Printing and related support activities	323	17.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	23.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.5	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	37.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	24.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	28.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	21.9
Primary metal manufacturing	331	88.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	54.3	34.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	39.9	(⁵)	--	--	26.4	7.6
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	22.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.8	9.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	41.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	21.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	183.6	9.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	27.8	145.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	22.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		11.4	2.4	1.1	--	0.7	6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		10.9	1.3	0.5	--	2.0	5.2
Wholesale trade	42	2.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	6.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Retail trade	44-45	7.3	1.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	13.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.8
Food and beverage stores	445	5.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	452	18.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.2
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	25.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	6.6	7.4
Air transportation	481	132.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	112.8	(⁵)
Rail transportation ⁸	482	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Truck transportation	484	6.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Warehousing and storage	493	88.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--	17.1
Utilities	22	58.2	23.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.0	13.2
Utilities	221	58.2	23.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.0	13.2
Information		17.0	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.0
Information	51	17.0	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.0
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	21.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	13.8
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Financial activities		5.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.2
Finance and insurance	52	6.6	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional and business services		9.3	2.6	--	--	(⁵)	5.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	7.6	2.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	10.8	3.9	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	6.3
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	11.2	3.8	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	6.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Education and health services		20.0	4.3	2.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational services	61	9.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance	62	21.3	4.4	2.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.1

Ambulatory health care services	621	10.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.6
Hospitals	622	34.8	4.7	5.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	24.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	20.2	10.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.8
Social assistance	624	12.9	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.6
Leisure and hospitality		5.9	1.5	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	10.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	10.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Accommodation and food services	72	5.1	1.4	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.4
Accommodation	721	21.5	9.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Food services and drinking places	722	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Other services		(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Other services, except public administration	81	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
State and local government		21.9	6.0	3.2	(⁵)	--	11.8
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		26.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Construction		26.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction	23	26.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	26.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--

Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Local government		29.8	7.9	4.5	(⁵)	--	16.3
Service-providing		30.6	8.1	4.6	(⁵)	--	16.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		22.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utilities	22	38.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities	221	38.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Education and health services		33.7	9.5	6.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Educational services	61	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Educational services	611	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Health care and social assistance	62	178.3	54.4	32.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Hospitals	622	273.8	91.6	56.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Public administration		25.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	18.3
Public administration	92	25.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	18.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	34.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	22.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the

excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government³		4.0	0.7	0.3	--	0.6	2.3
Private industry³		3.3	0.5	0.2	--	0.6	1.9
Goods-producing³		1.6	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4	1.0
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	11	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ³	112	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining⁵	21	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction	23	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction of buildings	236	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Specialty trade contractors	238	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing		1.5	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4	0.9
Manufacturing	31-33	1.5	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4	0.9
Food manufacturing	311	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Chemical manufacturing	325	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	Numbers of illnesses by category					

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.1	(⁴)	--	--	0.1	(⁴)
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	0.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		1.6	0.4	0.2	--	0.1	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.5	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.1	0.2
Wholesale trade	42	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Retail trade	44-45	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷	48-49	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.1	0.1
Air transportation	481	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Rail transportation ⁷	482	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Truck transportation	484	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Warehousing and storage	493	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)
Utilities	22	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities	221	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Information		0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Information	51	0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial activities		0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Finance and insurance	52	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional and business services		0.2	0.1	--	--	(⁴)	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Education and health services		0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational services	61	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance	62	0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4

Ambulatory health care services	621	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Hospitals	622	0.3	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Social assistance	624	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality		0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation and food services	72	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation	721	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Food services and drinking places	722	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other services		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Other services, except public administration	81	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
State and local government		0.8	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.4
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing³		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction	23	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--

Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Local government		0.7	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.4
Service-providing		0.7	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁷		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁷	48-49	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities	22	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Utilities	221	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Education and health services		0.5	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Educational services	61	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Educational services	611	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Health care and social assistance	62	0.5	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Hospitals	622	0.5	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Public administration		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.1
Public administration	92	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States,

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal

2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including State and local government ⁵		2,534.6	3.5	75.2	3	2
Private industry ⁵		2,154.4	3.3	58.4	3	2
Goods-producing ⁵		366.3	4.1	14.4	4	3
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}		11.9	4.5	0.5	12	11
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	7.8	5.7	(⁹)	15	14
Oilseed and grain farming ⁵	1111	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112	3.1	9.0	(⁹)	17	16
Mining ⁶	21	4.2	2.3	(⁹)	3	(¹¹)
Coal mining ⁷	2121	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.9	2.3	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		112.0	4.2	4.1	11	9
Construction	23	112.0	4.2	4.1	11	9
Construction of buildings	236	24.9	4.4	1.0	21	20
Residential building construction	2361	10.6	6.2	0.6	33	32
Nonresidential building construction	2362	14.2	3.0	(⁹)	16	14
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	15.3	2.9	(⁹)	20	19
Utility system construction	2371	6.6	2.4	(⁹)	39	41
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	6.3	3.1	(⁹)	11	10
Specialty trade contractors	238	71.9	4.4	2.7	14	12
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	15.2	5.1	0.6	24	21
Glass and glazing contractors	23815	0.8	2.8	(⁹)	49	49
Roofing contractors	23816	3.3	4.3	(⁹)	40	40
Building equipment contractors	2382	32.1	4.0	1.2	21	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers

		(000's)				
Electrical contractors	23821	13.1	2.8	(⁹)	15	15
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	16.1	5.3	0.8	30	30
Other building equipment contractors	23829	2.9	2.4	(⁹)	20	30
Tile and terrazzo contractors	23834	0.5	6.5	(⁹)	14	22
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	10.5	2.1	(⁹)	33	32
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	5.5	2.6	(⁹)	31	30
Manufacturing		242.4	4.1	9.8	3	3
Manufacturing	31-33	242.4	4.1	9.8	3	3
Food manufacturing	311	39.4	4.1	1.6	4	4
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	5.4	3.3	(⁹)	16	13
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	18.5	4.2	0.8	2	1
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	5.4	(⁹)	11	13
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	3.2	6.0	(⁹)	16	17
Commercial bakeries	311812	2.4	7.6	(⁹)	16	18
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	4.4	(⁹)	5	5
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.1	5.7	(⁹)	31	30
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.0	5.9	(⁹)	28	25
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.0	6.0	(⁹)	26	24
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	4.4	8.0	(⁹)	25	26
Paper manufacturing	322	7.9	2.3	(⁹)	13	13
Printing and related support activities	323	13.3	4.0	0.5	33	33
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.9	2.0	(⁹)	12	12
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.1	3.1	(⁹)	32	32
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	5.3	1.4	(⁹)	16	15
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	3.3	1.4	(⁹)	16	16
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	1.7	1.1	(⁹)	19	18
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	14.5	3.9	0.6	10	10
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	11.7	4.1	0.5	12	12
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	2.8	3.0	(⁹)	20	19
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	7.9	5.9	(⁹)	22	20
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	4.6	3.6	(⁹)	37	36
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.0	5.9	(⁹)	10	11
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	28.0	4.4	1.2	9	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Forging and stamping	3321	1.0	5.2	(⁹)	13	11
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	6.7	5.9	(⁹)	18	19
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	2.1	8.1	(⁹)	17	19
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.5	4.5	(⁹)	13	14
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	4.0	2.5	(⁹)	28	28

Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.9	2.8	(⁹)	18	16
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	9.4	3.7	(⁹)	15	15
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	25.6	4.1	1.1	10	10
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	8.5	5.2	(⁹)	13	12
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	4.5	2.2	(⁹)	18	17
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	4.7	4.0	(⁹)	43	42
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.0	4.3	(⁹)	7	7
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	5.1	3.9	(⁹)	12	11
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	32.7	4.3	1.4	4	4
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	7.5	3.8	(⁹)	20	15
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	4.2	2.9	(⁹)	21	21
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7.6	3.3	(⁹)	30	28
Service-providing		1,788.1	3.0	44.0	4	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		512.0	3.8	16.5	5	4
Wholesale trade	42	117.7	2.7	3.0	12	10
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	55.8	3.4	1.8	15	15
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	9.0	3.4	(⁹)	18	18
Electrical goods merchant wholesalers	4236	5.6	2.4	(⁹)	59	60
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	4.7	2.2	(⁹)	30	30
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	14.2	4.6	0.7	20	20
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	37.8	2.9	1.1	12	11
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	12.1	3.9	0.5	17	17
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	7.1	2.2	(⁹)	25	27
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	24.2	0.6	(⁹)	45	42
Retail trade	44-45	301.7	3.9	9.1	6	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	34.8	3.6	1.2	12	11
Automobile dealers	4411	20.9	3.7	0.7	11	11
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	2.7	4.0	(⁹)	46	39
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	11.2	3.5	(⁹)	28	27
Electronics and appliance stores	443	9.2	1.4	(⁹)	56	55
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	26.3	4.8	1.1	16	15
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	21.5	4.4	0.9	14	14
Food and beverage stores	445	48.2	4.1	1.5	12	10
Grocery stores	4451	43.6	4.3	1.4	10	11
Gasoline stations	447	24.4	4.4	0.8	19	18

General merchandise stores	452	70.2	4.6	2.4	4	4
Department stores	4521	41.8	4.4	1.3	3	3
Other general merchandise stores	4529	28.3	5.0	1.1	8	8
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	7.5	3.1	(⁹)	25	19
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	80.1	4.7	3.8	6	6
Air transportation	481	4.6	6.1	(⁹)	8	8
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	1.8	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Truck transportation	484	36.6	4.6	1.7	9	10
General freight trucking	4841	23.5	4.4	1.2	8	9
Specialized freight trucking	4842	13.1	5.0	0.5	21	27
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8.4	5.1	(⁹)	27	24
Couriers and messengers	492	8.4	6.4	(⁹)	15	13
Warehousing and storage	493	11.9	6.5	0.7	14	16
Utilities	22	12.6	4.3	0.5	15	15
Utilities	221	12.6	4.3	0.5	15	15
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	8.6	3.1	(⁹)	28	28
Information		60.0	1.0	0.6	23	23
Information	51	60.0	1.0	0.6	23	23
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	16.2	1.2	(⁹)	30	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	13.5	1.3	(⁹)	33	33
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	21.8	--	--	--	--
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	10.6	0.6	(⁹)	16	16
Financial activities		155.9	1.3	2.0	19	17
Finance and insurance	52	120.1	0.5	0.6	20	18
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	56.2	0.5	(⁹)	29	30
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	16.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	25	25
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	43.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	15	14
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	35.7	4.4	1.4	23	23
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	24.2	4.7	1.0	21	19
Professional and business services		317.5	1.5	4.1	16	13

Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	121.3	0.7	0.7	22	21
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	136.0	2.1	2.3	18	18
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	130.1	2.1	2.1	20	19
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.8	3.5	(⁹)	27	26
Education and health services		381.7	4.7	14.6	6	4
Educational services	61	39.6	2.2	0.7	11	9
Health care and social assistance	62	342.1	5.0	13.9	6	5
Ambulatory health care services	621	103.1	2.3	2.0	16	15
Offices of physicians	6211	38.9	1.9	0.6	35	35
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	13.2	1.2	(⁹)	29	29
Home health care services	6216	17.0	5.0	0.6	12	14
Hospitals	622	118.8	5.8	5.7	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	112.9	5.8	5.4	2	2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	71.4	9.0	5.2	9	10
Social assistance	624	48.8	2.7	1.0	18	18
Individual and family services	6241	25.6	3.0	0.6	22	21
Leisure and hospitality		275.0	3.0	5.2	6	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	43.0	4.0	1.0	7	9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	8.9	6.5	(⁹)	14	17
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.6	7.0	(⁹)	19	20
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	31.6	3.1	0.6	8	12
Accommodation and food services	72	232.0	2.9	4.2	8	7
Accommodation	721	27.8	3.2	0.7	12	12
Food services and drinking places	722	204.2	2.8	3.5	9	9
Full-service restaurants	7221	96.0	2.1	1.2	14	13
Limited-service eating places	7222	87.8	3.4	1.9	13	13
Other services		86.0	1.9	1.0	21	21
Other services, except public administration	81	86.0	1.9	1.0	21	21

Personal and laundry services	812	25.3	1.0	(⁹)	33	33
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	21.5	2.4	(⁹)	23	21
State and local government		380.2	4.9	16.8	7	7
State government		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		7.5	5.2	(⁹)	11	11
Construction		7.5	5.2	(⁹)	11	11
Construction	23	7.5	5.2	(⁹)	11	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.5	5.2	(⁹)	11	11
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	19.2	7.9	1.5	3	1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	19.2	7.9	1.5	3	1
Local government		280.9	4.1	10.0	12	11
Service-providing		274.9	4.1	9.6	12	11
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		13.7	6.1	0.8	19	21
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	6.9	7.0	(⁹)	26	26
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	7.3	(⁹)	36	37
Utilities	22	6.8	5.2	(⁹)	23	34
Utilities	221	6.8	5.2	(⁹)	23	34
Education and health services		187.7	3.3	5.4	17	15
Educational services	61	155.2	2.4	3.2	22	22
Educational services	611	155.2	2.4	3.2	22	22

Elementary and secondary schools	6111	143.2	2.4	3.0	23	23
Health care and social assistance	62	32.5	7.9	2.2	20	18
Hospitals	622	19.6	7.4	1.2	15	14
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Public administration		54.0	5.3	2.6	26	27
Public administration	92	54.0	5.3	2.6	26	27
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	27.1	6.5	1.7	38	39
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	27.1	6.5	1.7	38	39
Police protection	92212	16.0	5.7	0.9	44	45
Fire protection	92216	8.1	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal

mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

¹⁰ Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).

¹¹ Relative standard error less than 0.5.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2008-2010

Missouri

Industry Sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
All industries including State and local government	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.2	2.1
Private industry ³	3.6	3.5	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Goods-producing ³	5.2	4.7	4.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.3
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	7.3	4.6	4.8	3.4	2.1	3.0	2.5	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	3.9	2.5	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	10.4	5.7	6.2	4.6	2.3	4.0	3.5	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	5.8	3.3	2.2
Mining ⁴	3.0	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Construction	4.7	4.2	4.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.8	2.2
Manufacturing	5.3	4.9	4.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Service-providing	3.1	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.7
Wholesale trade	3.5	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.1
Retail trade	4.2	3.7	4.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.0	2.0
Transportation and Warehousing	4.6	4.8	5.0	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.8
Utilities	6.0	5.7	4.8	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.4	3.0	2.7
Information	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
Financial activities	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Professional and business services	--	1.9	1.6	--	0.9	0.9	--	0.4	0.6	--	0.5	0.2	--	1.0	0.8
Education and health services	4.7	4.8	4.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	2.8	3.1
Educational services	2.6	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.7	1.7
Health care and social assistance	5.0	5.1	5.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.9	3.0	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	3.0	4.2	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.7	3.0	2.0
Other services, except public administration	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.9
State and local government	5.2	5.3	5.1	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	3.4	3.8	3.6
State government	6.7	--	--	2.5	--	--	0.5	--	--	2.0	--	--	4.2	--	--
Local government	4.6	4.8	4.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.1	3.6	3.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where
 N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System*, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

2010 Case and Demographic Data

Private Industry

- There were 14,440 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2010. The incidence rate was 80.4.
- Goods-producing sectors had 3,750 (26.0%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2010. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 106.8.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,130 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2010.
- Service-providing sectors had 10,690 (74.0%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2010. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 74.0.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 4,810 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2010.
- Male workers accounted for 61.4% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 38.1% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 30.9% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 20.6%.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 37.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 35.0%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 53.5% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 38.9% of the cases.
- The occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 2,570 (17.8% of the private industry total).
- The occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer with 1,080 (7.5% of the total).
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 36.1% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Trunk was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (30.8%).
- Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 24.0% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (24.0%).
- There were eight median days away from work in private industry in 2010. Male workers had ten median days away from work; female workers had seven median days.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had eight median days away from work. Service-providing sectors had seven median days away from work.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon, accounted for 26.5% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2010.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2 hours to less than 4 hours, had 20.0% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 19.0% of the injuries and illnesses.

State Government

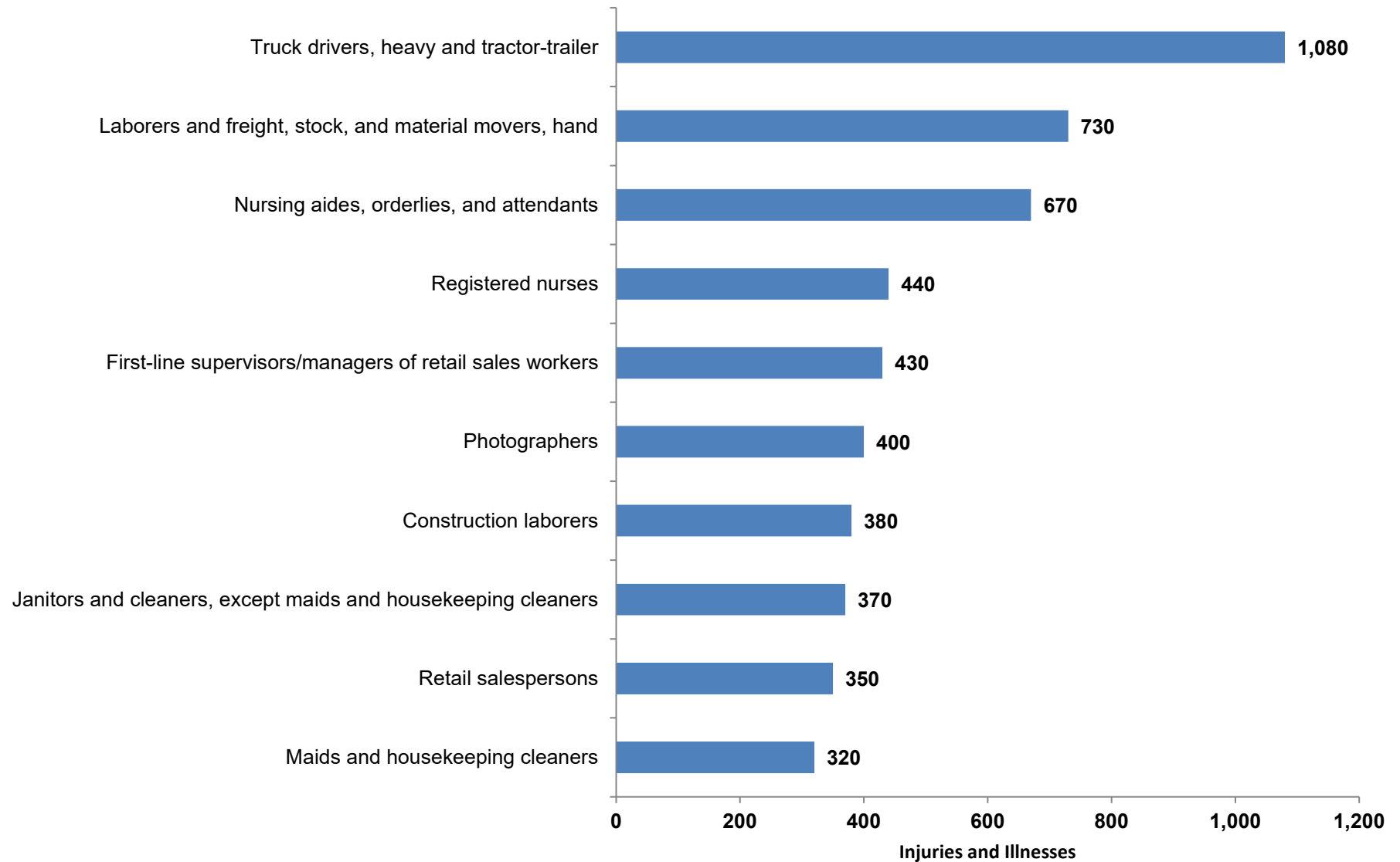
- There were 30 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the total goods-producing sectors and the construction major industry sector in 2010.

- Male workers accounted for 66.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 66.7% of the injuries and illnesses in the total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 66.7% of the injuries and illnesses in the total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- State government goods-producing sectors had six median days away from work.

Local Government

- There were 2,060 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2010. The incidence rate was 84.7.
- Service-providing sectors had 2,060 (100%) of the injuries and illnesses in local government. The incidence rate was 86.9.
- Education and health services had 1,240 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2010.
- Male workers accounted for 56.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 43.2% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 37.9% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for 19.9%.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 57.3% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 30.6%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 66.5% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 27.7% of the cases.
- The occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was healthcare practitioners and technical occupations with 410 (19.9% of the local government total).
- The occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was emergency medical technicians and paramedics with 370 (18.0% of the total).
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 58.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Trunk was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (51.9%).
- Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 28.2% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (35.4%).
- There were five median days away from work in local government in 2010. Male workers had three median days away from work; female workers had five median days.
- Local government service-providing sectors had five median days away from work.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon, accounted for 24.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2010.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 6 hours to less than 8 hours, had 16.5% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Wednesday was the day of the week accounting for 22.8% of the injuries and illnesses.

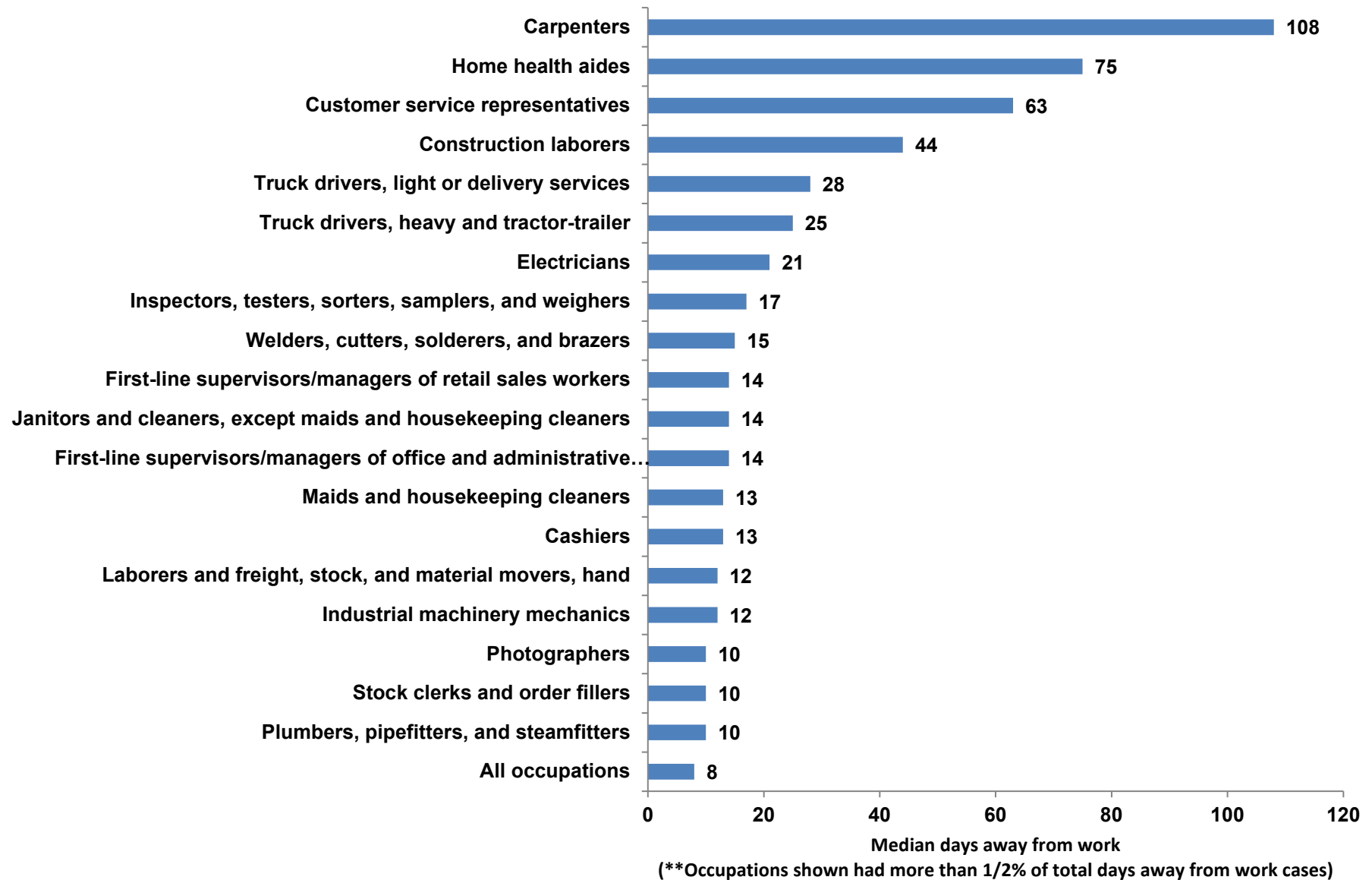
**Chart 1. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses
with days away from work,
Missouri, private industry, 2010**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

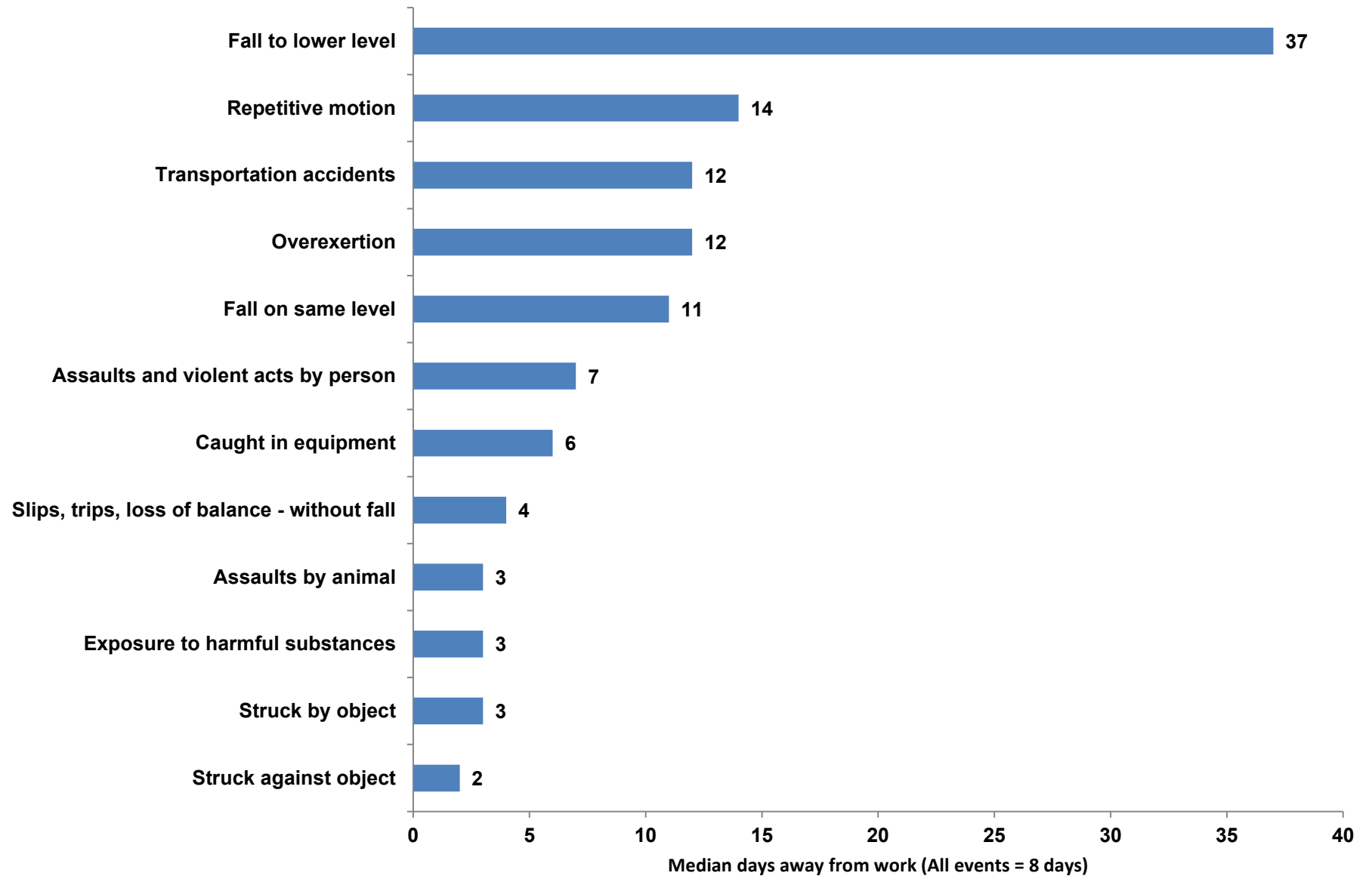
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	320
Retail salespersons	350
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	370
Construction laborers	380
Photographers	400
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	430
Registered nurses	440
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	670
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	730
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1080

Chart 2. Occupations with the highest median days away from work, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



All occupations	8
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	10
Stock clerks and order fillers	10
Photographers	10
Industrial machinery mechanics	12
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	12
Cashiers	13
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	13
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	14
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	14
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	15
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	17
Electricians	21
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	25
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	28
Construction laborers	44
Customer service representatives	63
Home health aides	75
Carpenters	108

**Chart 3. Median days away from work due to injury or illness
by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



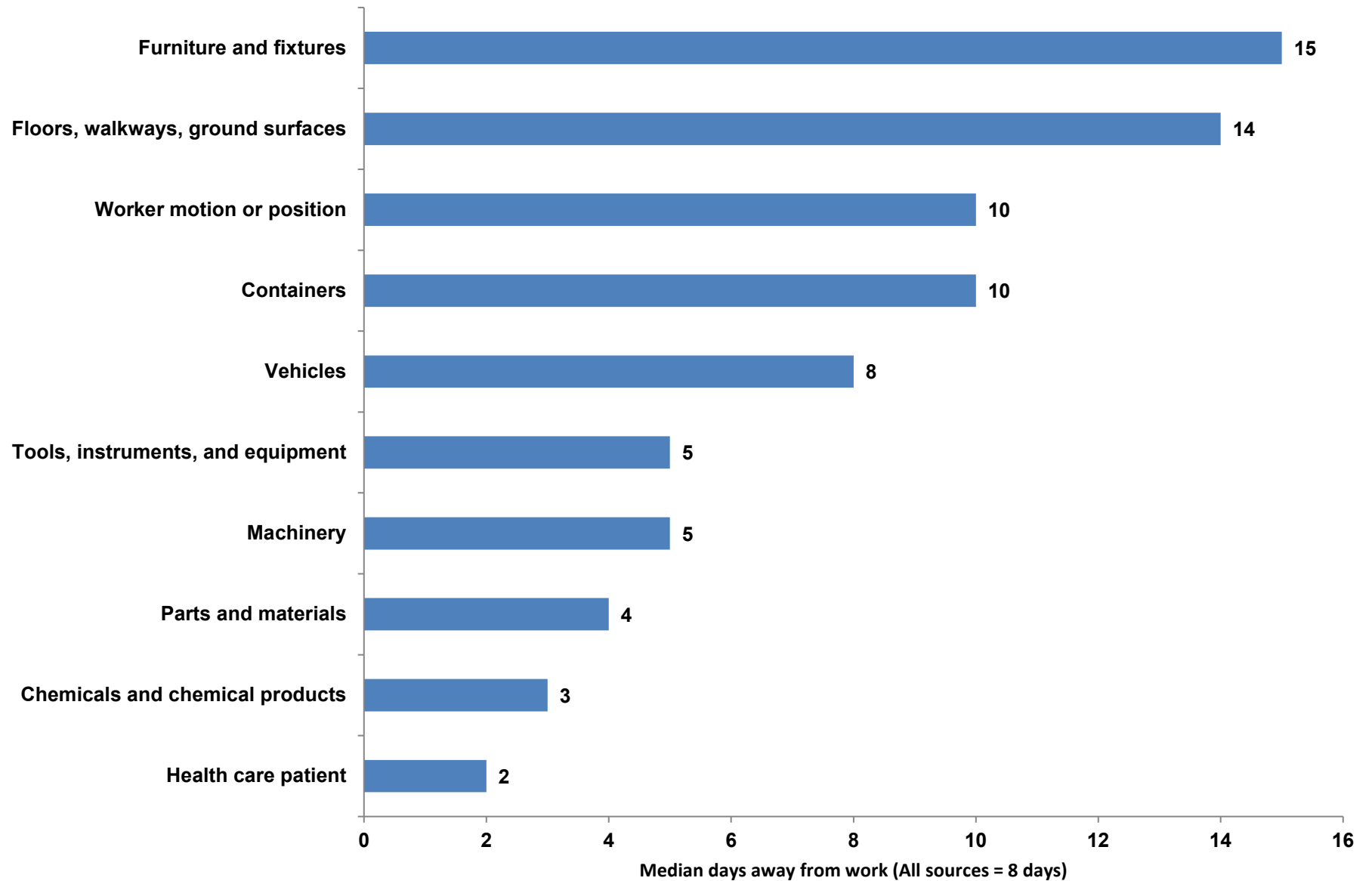
Punctures, except bites	1
Bruises, contusions	3
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Sprains, strains, tears	7
Heat burns	7
Multiple injuries	12
Carpal tunnel syndrome	14
Tendonitis	16
Fractures	21
Amputations	37

Head	2
Eye	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	3
Finger	3
Body systems	3
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Trunk	10
Shoulder	10
Back	10
Knee	12
Toe	12
Wrist	14
Arm	19
Foot, except toe	21

Health care patient	2
Chemicals and chemical products	3
Parts and materials	4
Machinery	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Vehicles	8
Containers	10
Worker motion or position	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14
Furniture and fixtures	15

Struck against object	2
Struck by object	3
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults by animal	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	4
Caught in equipment	6
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Fall on same level	11
Overexertion	12
Transportation accidents	12
Repetitive motion	14
Fall to lower level	37

Chart 4. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2010



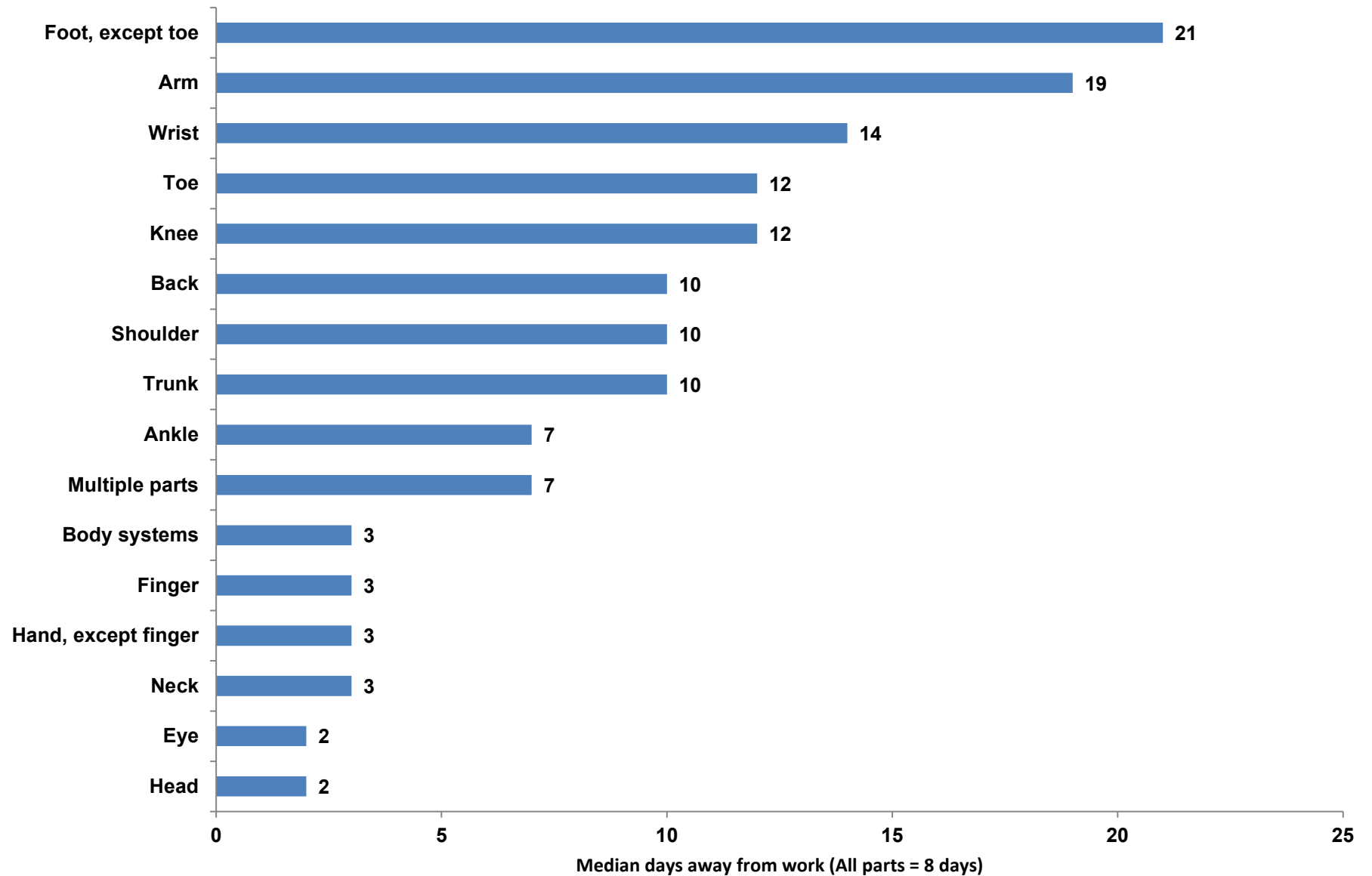
Punctures, except bites	1
Bruises, contusions	3
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Sprains, strains, tears	7
Heat burns	7
Multiple injuries	12
Carpal tunnel syndrome	14
Tendonitis	16
Fractures	21
Amputations	37

Head	2
Eye	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	3
Finger	3
Body systems	3
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Trunk	10
Shoulder	10
Back	10
Knee	12
Toe	12
Wrist	14
Arm	19
Foot, except toe	21

Health care patient	2
Chemicals and chemical products	3
Parts and materials	4
Machinery	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Vehicles	8
Containers	10
Worker motion or position	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14
Furniture and fixtures	15

Struck against object	2
Struck by object	3
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults by animal	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	4
Caught in equipment	6
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Fall on same level	11
Overexertion	12
Transportation accidents	12
Repetitive motion	14
Fall to lower level	37

**Chart 5. Median days away from work due to injury or illness
by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



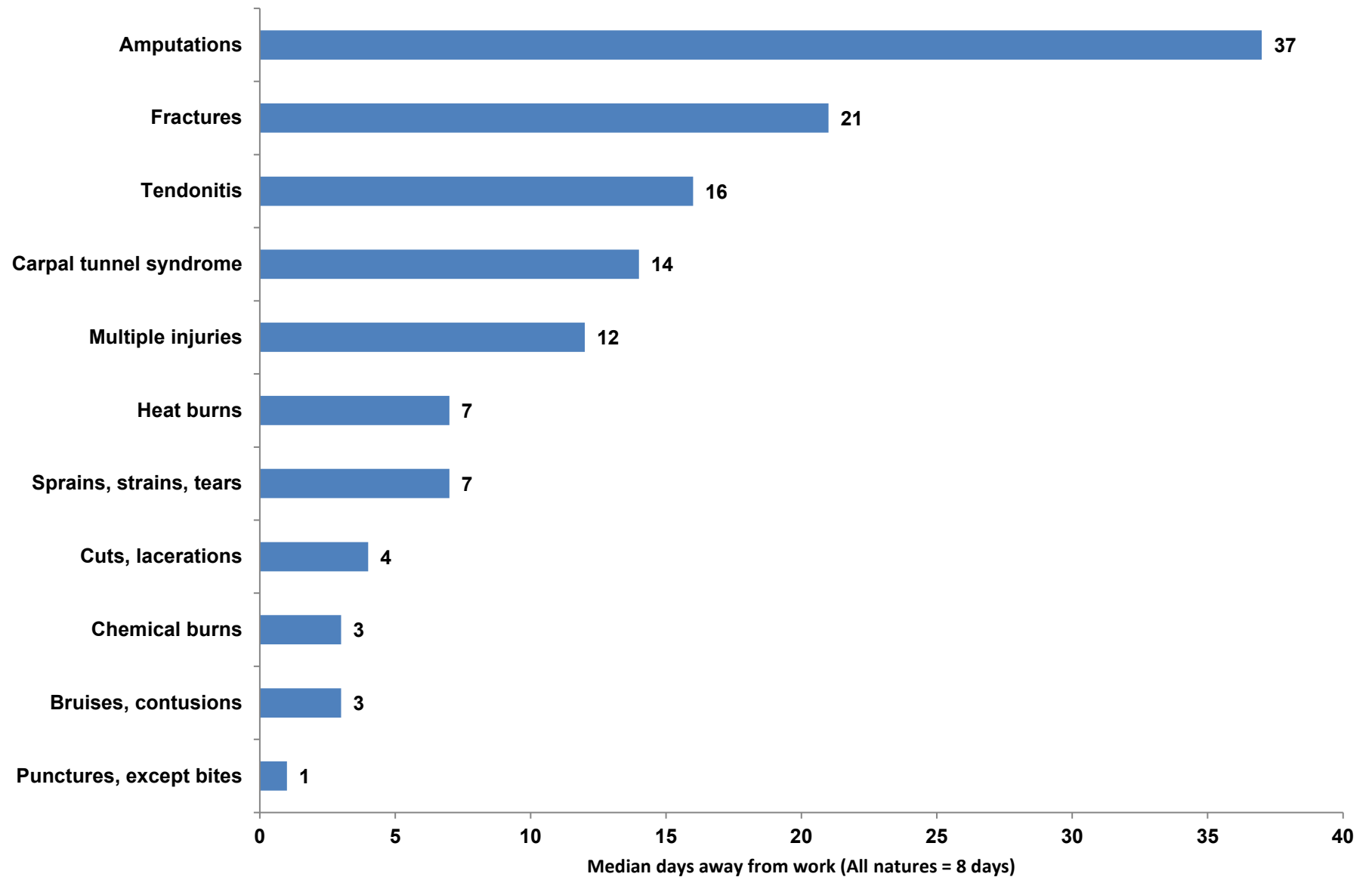
Punctures, except bites	1
Bruises, contusions	3
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Sprains, strains, tears	7
Heat burns	7
Multiple injuries	12
Carpal tunnel syndrome	14
Tendonitis	16
Fractures	21
Amputations	37

Head	2
Eye	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	3
Finger	3
Body systems	3
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Trunk	10
Shoulder	10
Back	10
Knee	12
Toe	12
Wrist	14
Arm	19
Foot, except toe	21

Health care patient	2
Chemicals and chemical products	3
Parts and materials	4
Machinery	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Vehicles	8
Containers	10
Worker motion or position	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14
Furniture and fixtures	15

Struck against object	2
Struck by object	3
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults by animal	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	4
Caught in equipment	6
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Fall on same level	11
Overexertion	12
Transportation accidents	12
Repetitive motion	14
Fall to lower level	37

**Chart 6. Median days away from work due to injuries or illnesses
by nature, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

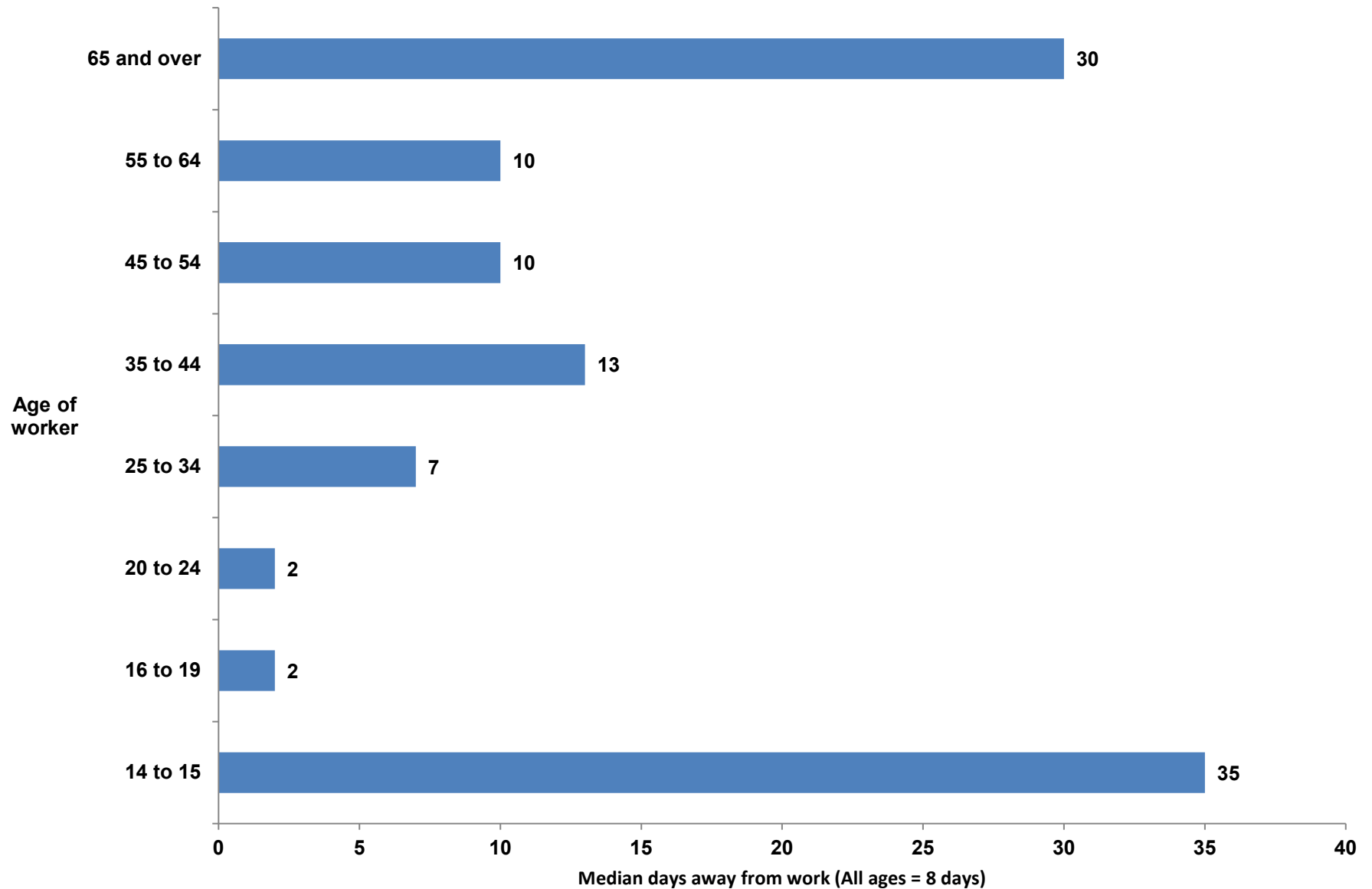
Punctures, except bites	1
Bruises, contusions	3
Chemical burns	3
Cuts, lacerations	4
Sprains, strains, tears	7
Heat burns	7
Multiple injuries	12
Carpal tunnel syndrome	14
Tendonitis	16
Fractures	21
Amputations	37

Head	2
Eye	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	3
Finger	3
Body systems	3
Multiple parts	7
Ankle	7
Trunk	10
Shoulder	10
Back	10
Knee	12
Toe	12
Wrist	14
Arm	19
Foot, except toe	21

Health care patient	2
Chemicals and chemical products	3
Parts and materials	4
Machinery	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Vehicles	8
Containers	10
Worker motion or position	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14
Furniture and fixtures	15

Struck against object	2
Struck by object	3
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults by animal	3
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	4
Caught in equipment	6
Assaults and violent acts by person	7
Fall on same level	11
Overexertion	12
Transportation accidents	12
Repetitive motion	14
Fall to lower level	37

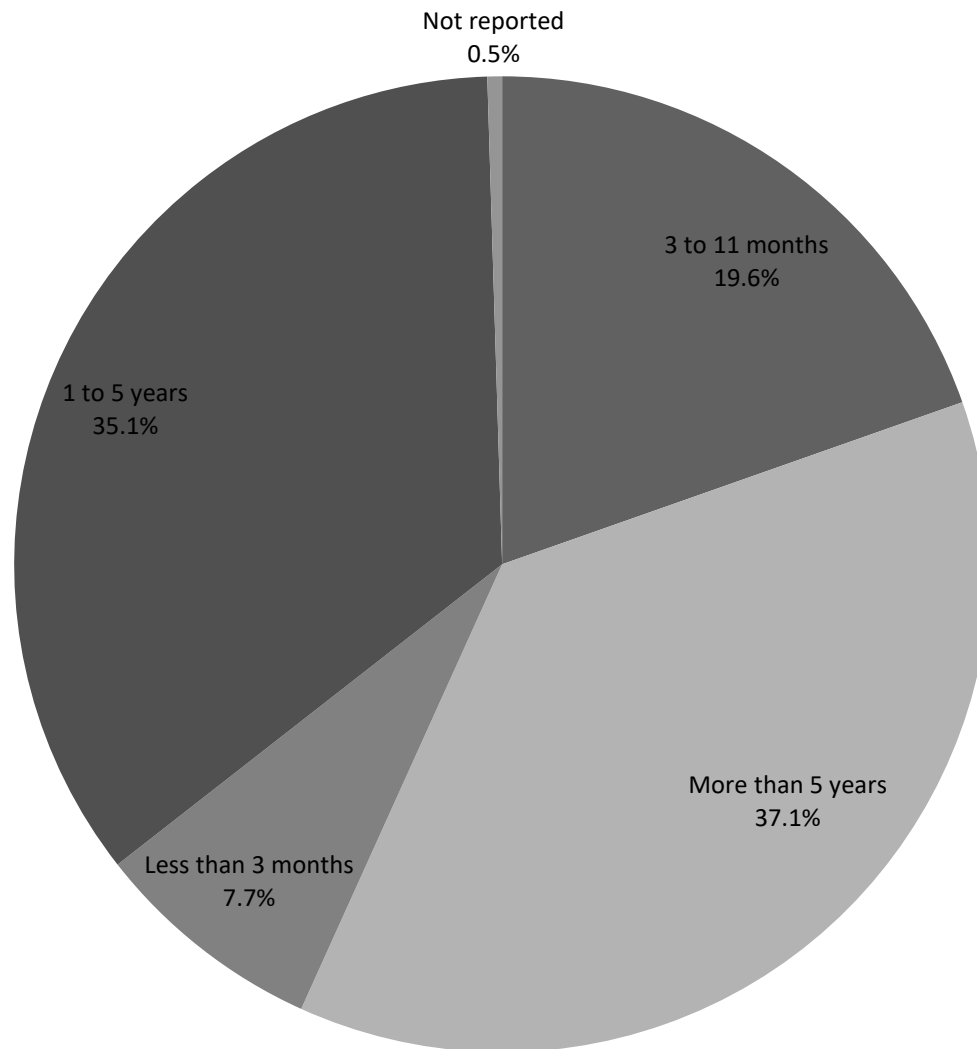
Chart 7. Median days away from work due to injury or illness by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2010



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

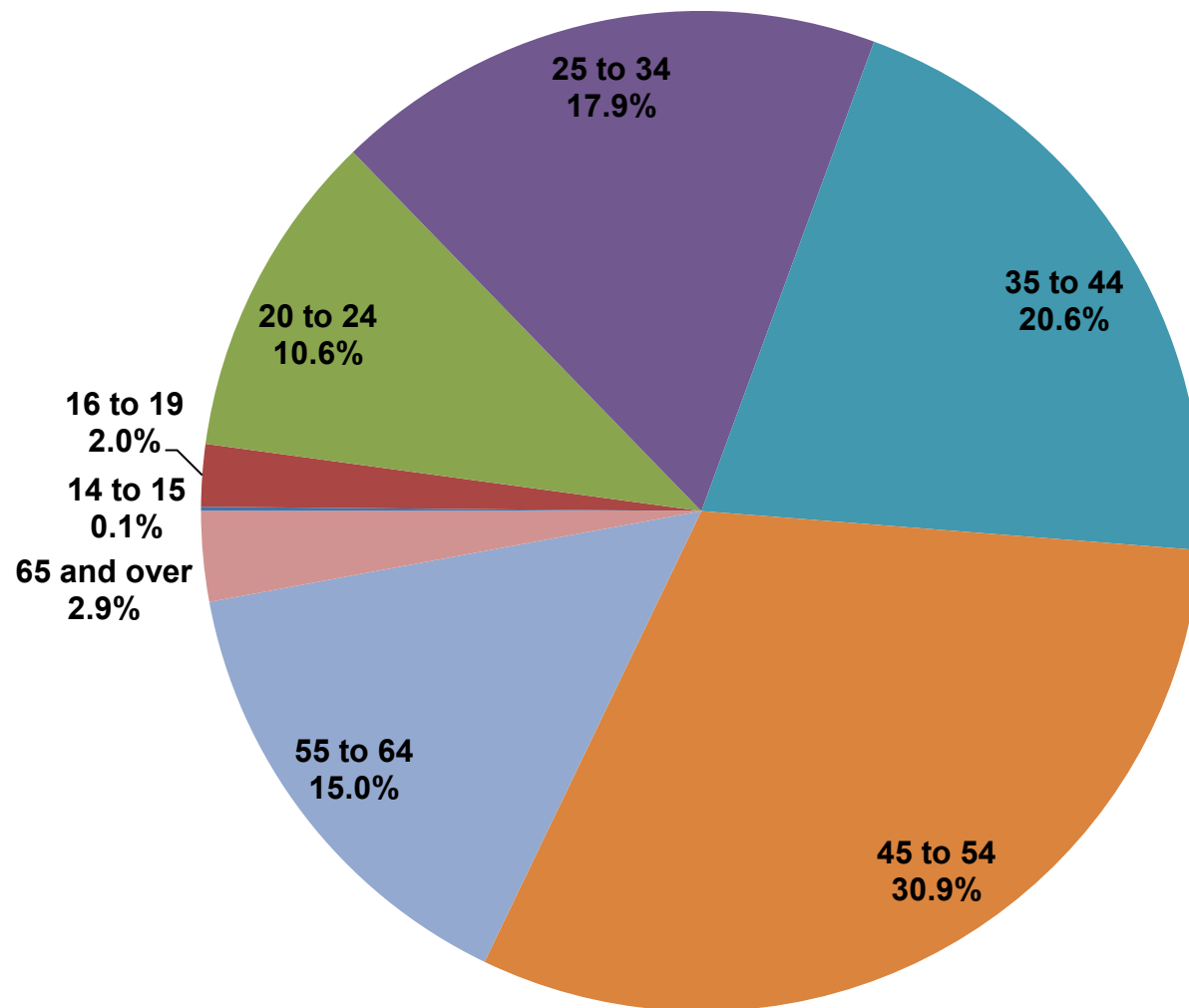
14 to 15	35
16 to 19	2
20 to 24	2
25 to 34	7
35 to 44	13
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	10
65 and over	30
Not Reported	

**Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by length of service,
Missouri, private industry, 2010**



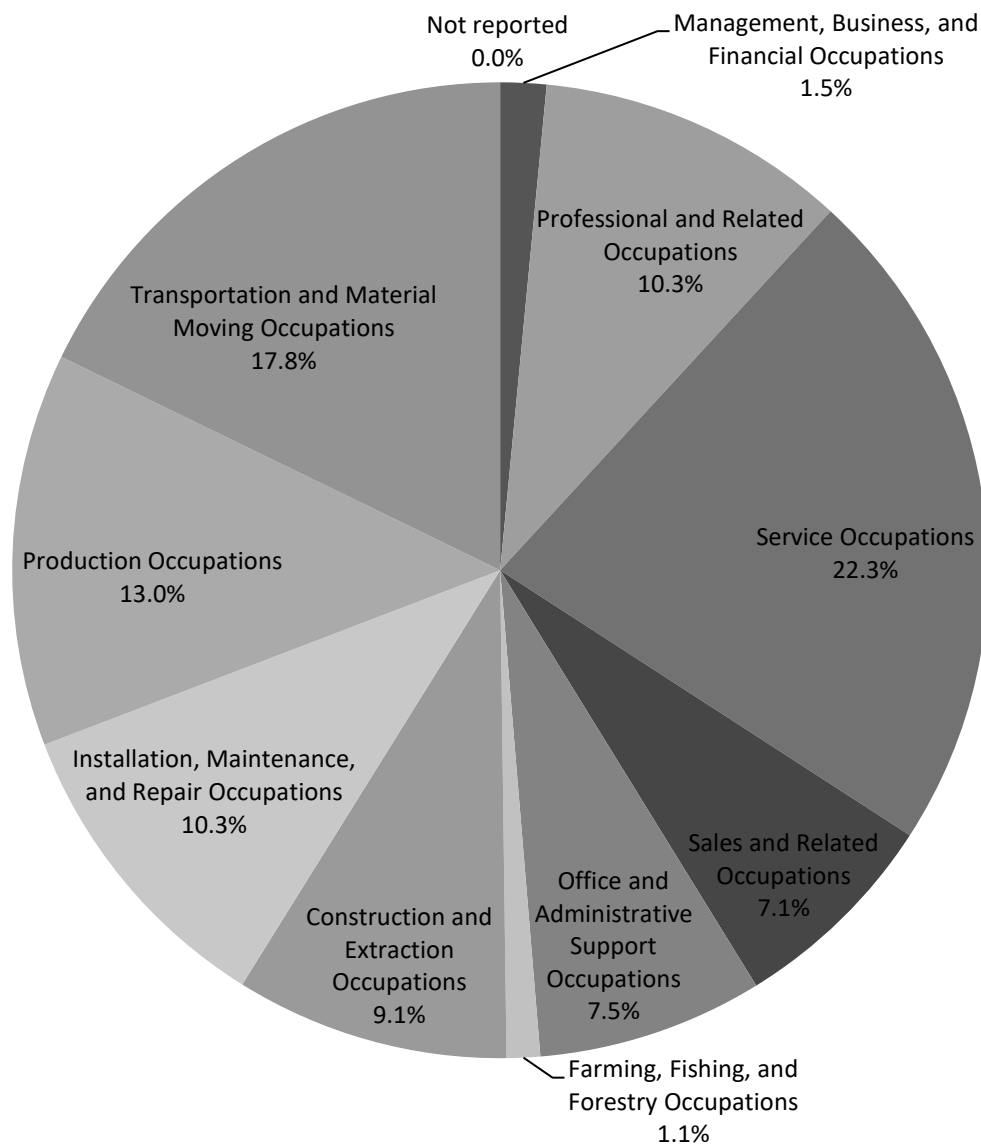
3 to 11 months	2,830.0
More than 5 years	5,360.0
Less than 3 months	1,110.0
1 to 5 years	5,060.0
Not reported	70.0

**Chart 9. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by age of worker,
Missouri, private industry, 2010**



14 to 15	20.0	2	2
16 to 19	290.0	3	0
20 to 24	1,530.0	4	1
25 to 34	2,580.0	5	2
35 to 44	2,980.0	6	0
45 to 54	4,460.0	7	1
55 to 64	2,160.0	8	2
65 and over	420.0	9	0

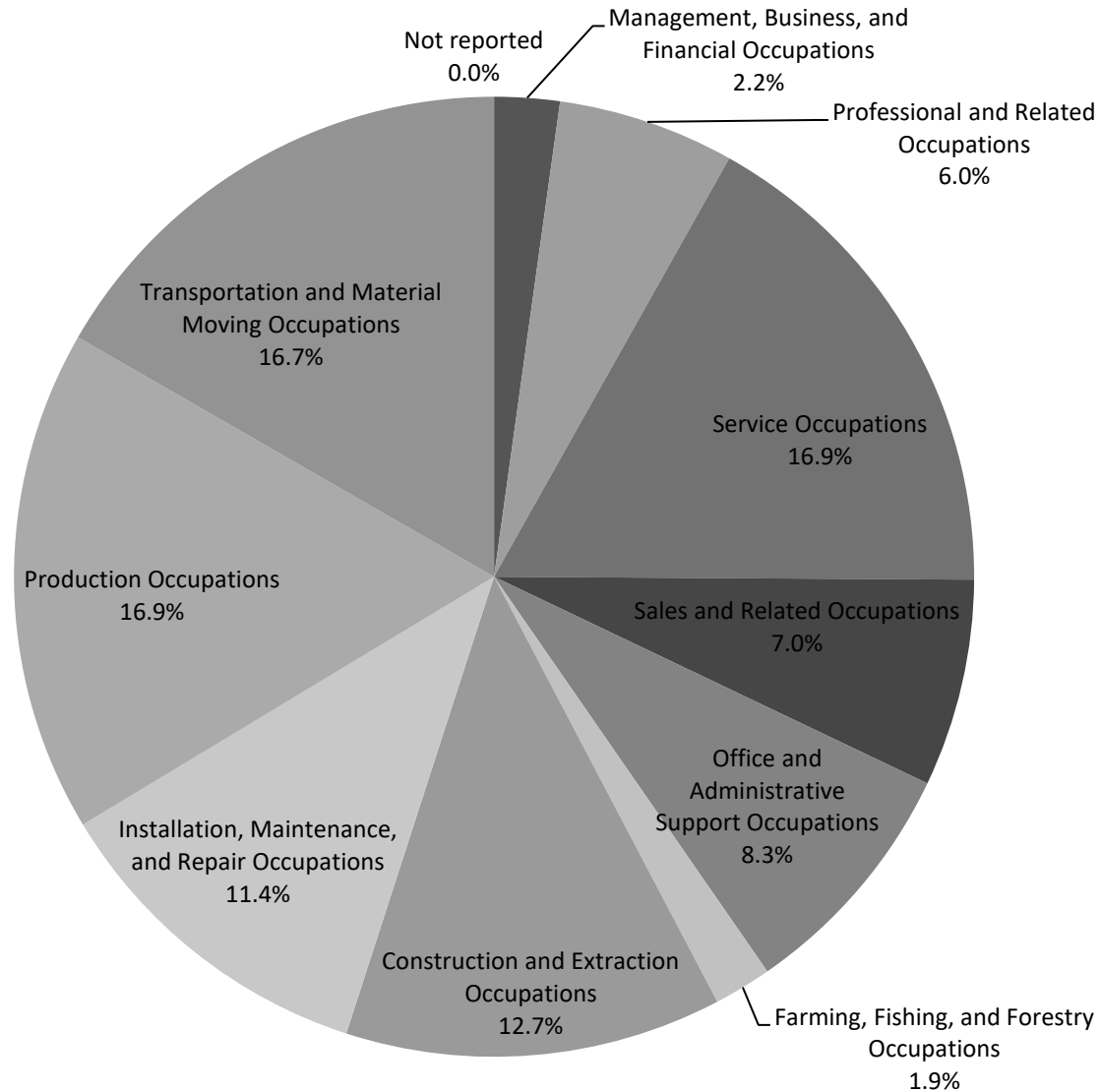
**Chart 10. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to all workers
by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

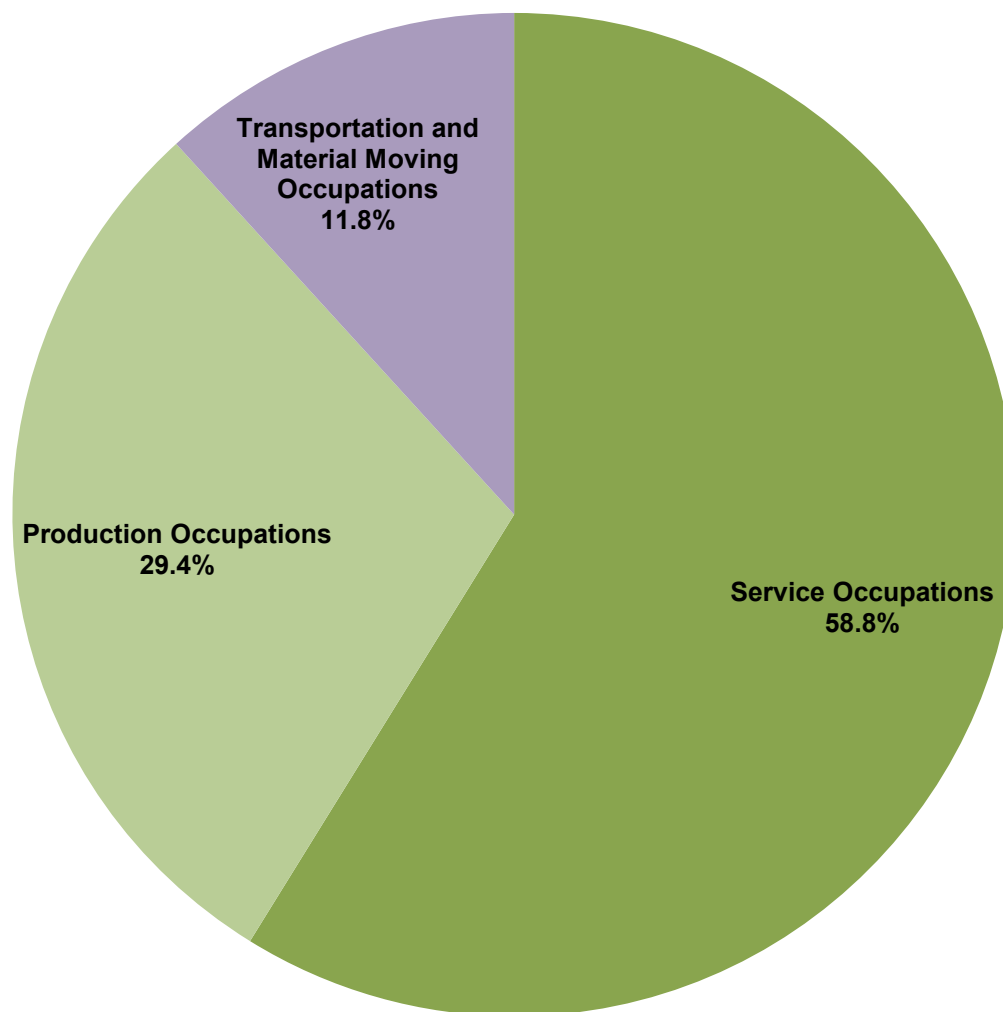
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	220.0	170.0				30.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	1,490.0	460.0	50.0			950.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,220.0	1,310.0	100.0	320.0		1,470.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	1,020.0	540.0				450.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1,080.0	640.0	70.0			360.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	160.0	150.0					6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,310.0	980.0	20.0			300.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,490.0	880.0	20.0			590.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,880.0	1,310.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	370.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	2,570.0	1,290.0	20.0	150.0		1,090.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

**Chart 11. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to White workers
by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



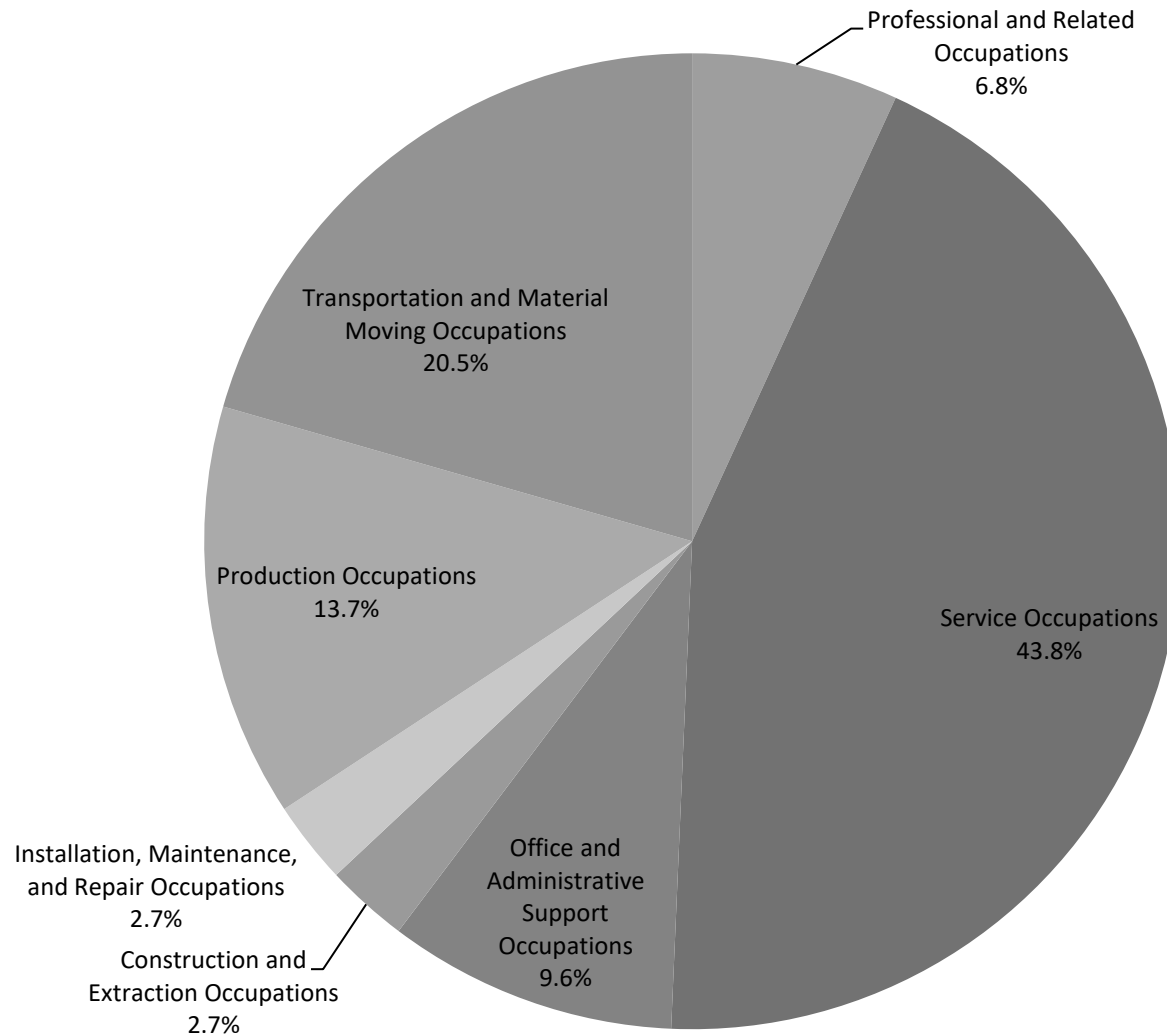
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	220.0	170.0				30.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	1,490.0	460.0	50.0			950.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,220.0	1,310.0	100.0	320.0		1,470.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	1,020.0	540.0				450.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1,080.0	640.0	70.0			360.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	160.0	150.0					6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,310.0	980.0	20.0			300.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,490.0	880.0	20.0			590.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,880.0	1,310.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	370.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	2,570.0	1,290.0	20.0	150.0		1,090.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

**Chart 12. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Hispanic or Latino workers
by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



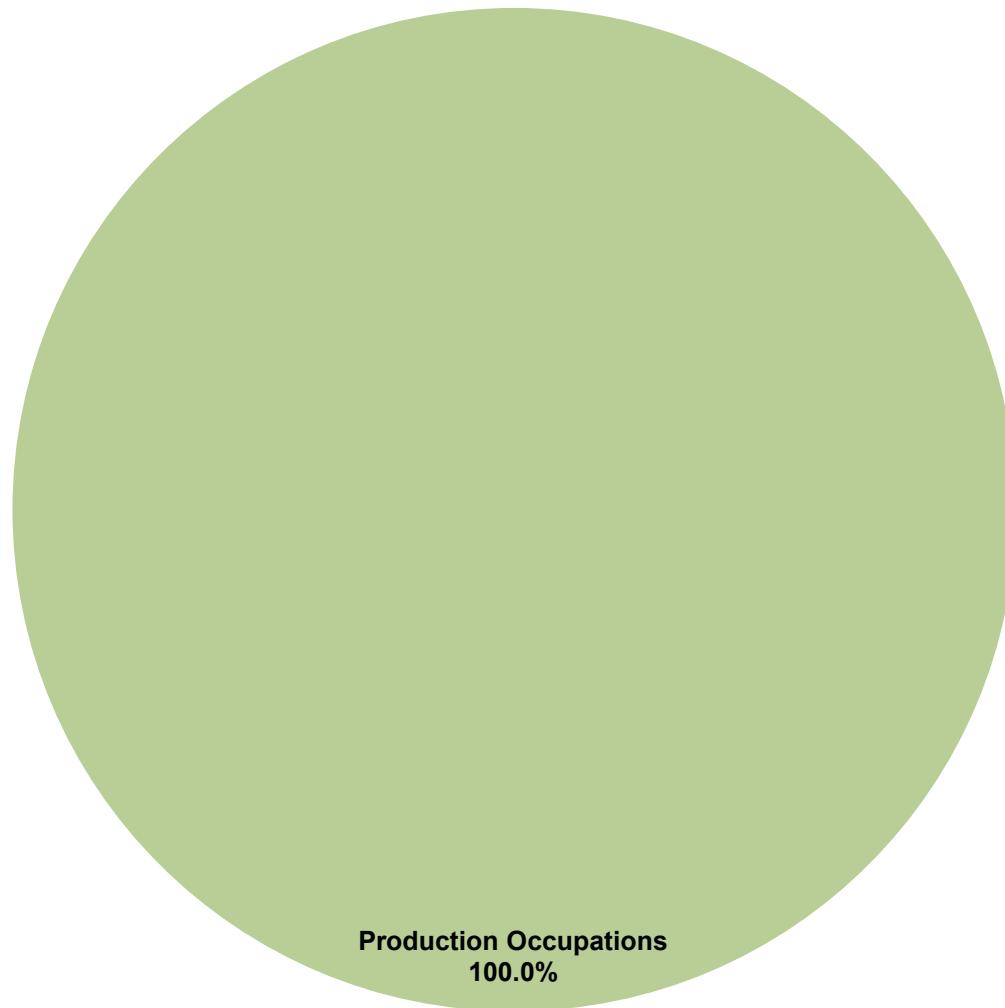
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	220.0	170.0				30.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	1,490.0	460.0	50.0			950.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,220.0	1,310.0	100.0	320.0		1,470.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	1,020.0	540.0				450.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1,080.0	640.0	70.0			360.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	160.0	150.0					6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,310.0	980.0	20.0			300.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,490.0	880.0	20.0			590.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,880.0	1,310.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	370.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	2,570.0	1,290.0	20.0	150.0		1,090.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

Chart 13. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Black or African American workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2010



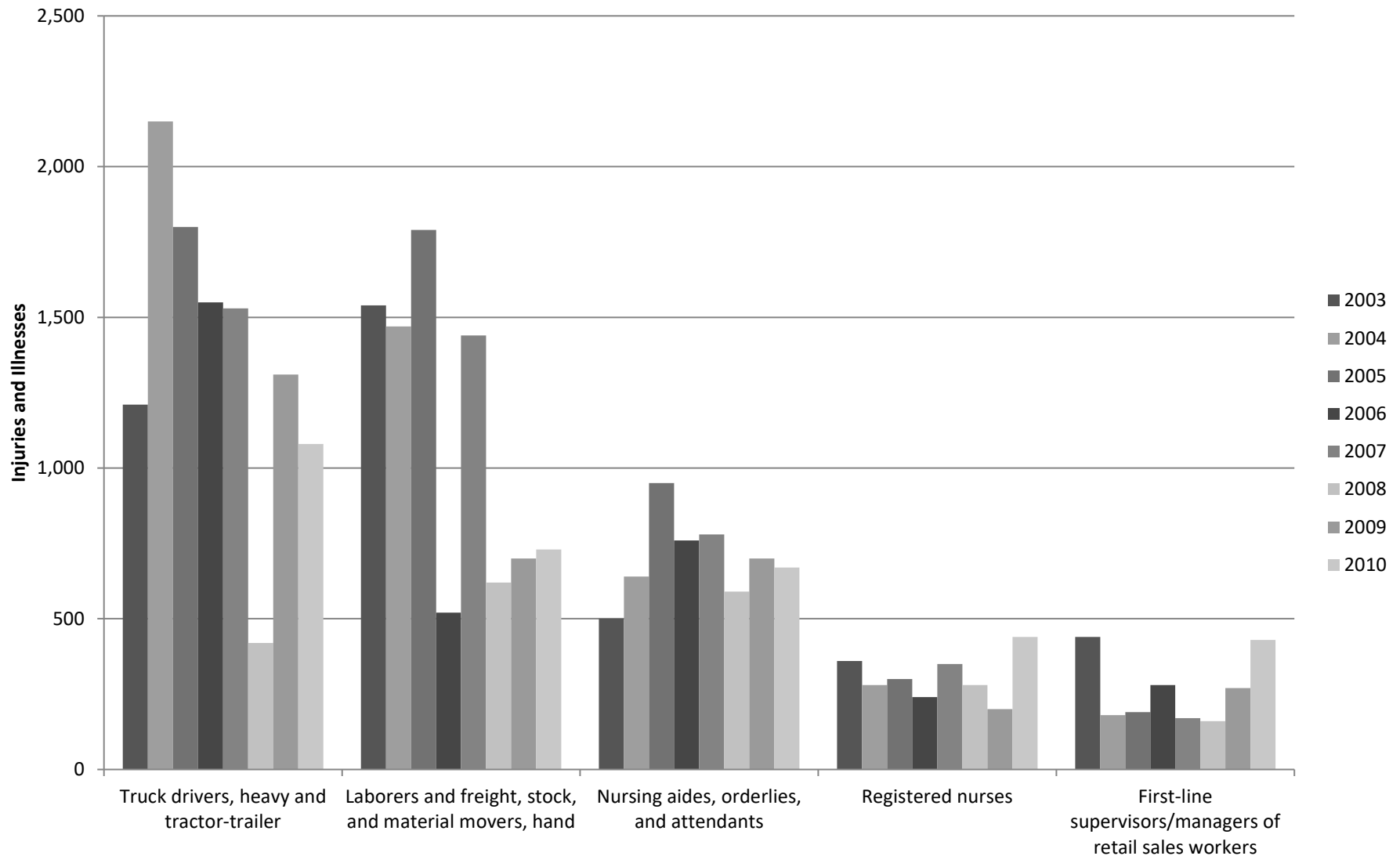
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	220.0	170.0				30.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	1,490.0	460.0	50.0			950.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,220.0	1,310.0	100.0	320.0		1,470.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	1,020.0	540.0				450.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1,080.0	640.0	70.0			360.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	160.0	150.0					6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,310.0	980.0	20.0			300.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,490.0	880.0	20.0			590.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,880.0	1,310.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	370.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	2,570.0	1,290.0	20.0	150.0		1,090.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

**Chart 14. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Asian workers
by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



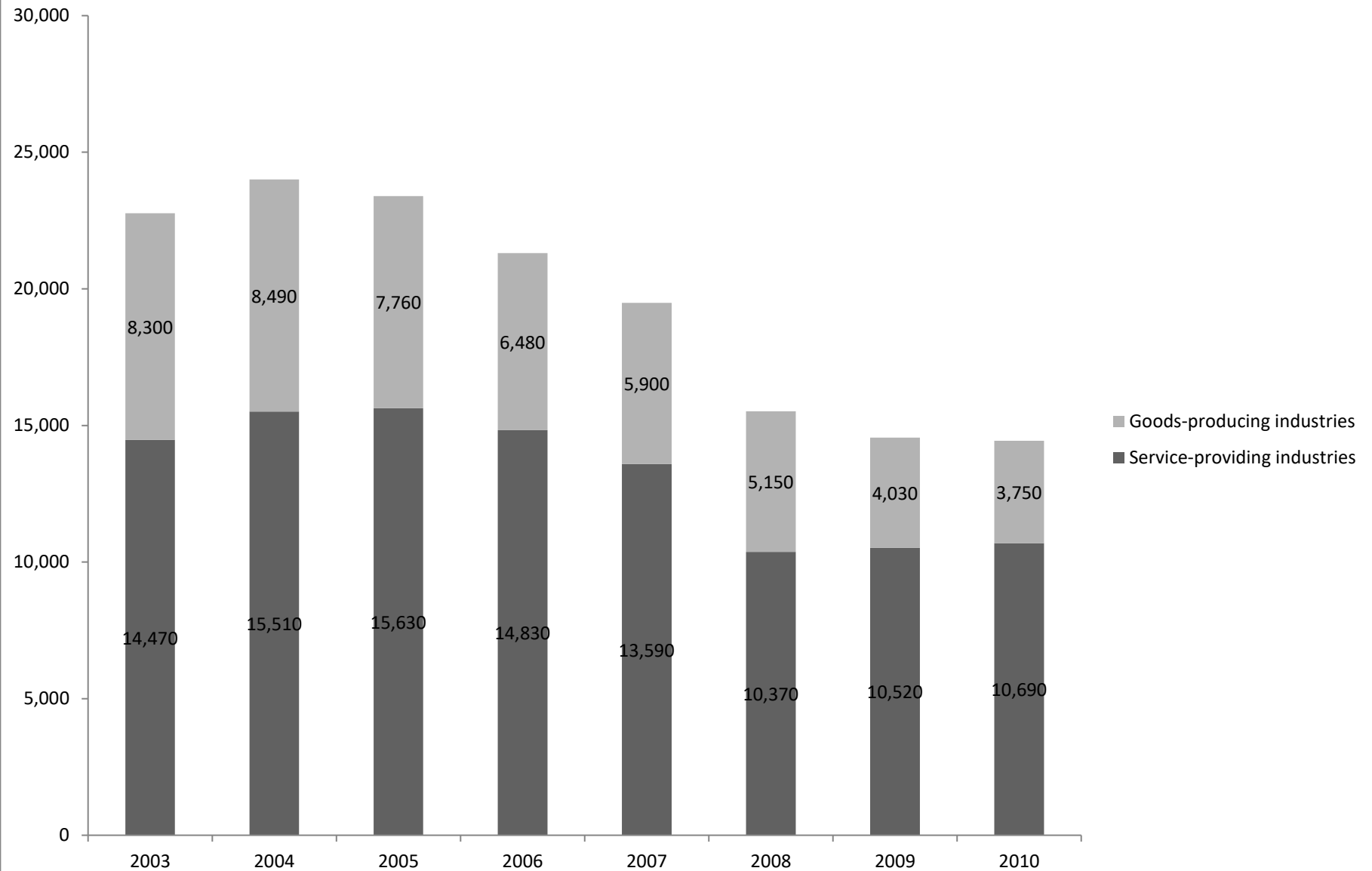
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	220.0	170.0				30.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	1,490.0	460.0	50.0			950.0	2	2
Service Occupations	3,220.0	1,310.0	100.0	320.0		1,470.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	1,020.0	540.0				450.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1,080.0	640.0	70.0			360.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	160.0	150.0					6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,310.0	980.0	20.0			300.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,490.0	880.0	20.0			590.0	8	2
Production Occupations	1,880.0	1,310.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	370.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	2,570.0	1,290.0	20.0	150.0		1,090.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

Chart 15. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2010



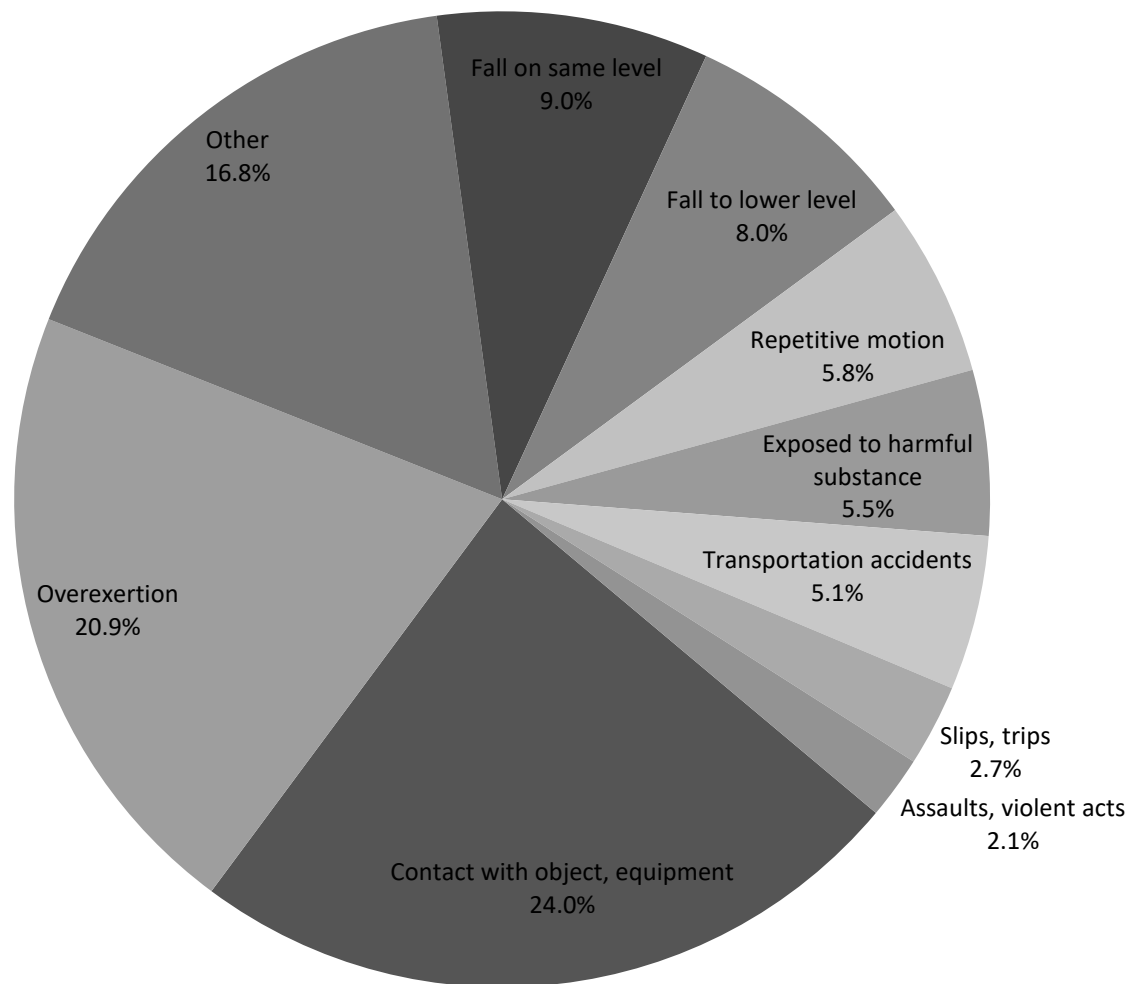
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Truck drive	1080	1310	420	1530	1550	1800	2150	1210
Laborers a	730	700	620	1440	520	1790	1470	1540
Nursing aic	670	700	590	780	760	950	640	500
Registered	440	200	280	350	240	300	280	360
First-line st	430	270	160	170	280	190	180	440

**Chart 16. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work,
Missouri, private industry, 2003-2010**



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Service-providing industries	14470	15510	15630	14830	13590	10370	10520	10690
Goods-producing industries	8300	8490	7760	6480	5900	5150	4030	3750

**Chart 17. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure,
Missouri, private industry, 2010**



Sprains, strains	5,220.0
Other	2,320.0
Fractures	1,870.0
Bruises, contusions	1,370.0
Soreness, pain	1,330.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,130.0
Multiple injuries	460.0
Heat burns	370.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	360.0

Trunk	4,450.0
Upper extremities	4,270.0
Lower extremities	3,130.0
Multiple body parts	1,300.0
Head	920.0
Other	360.0

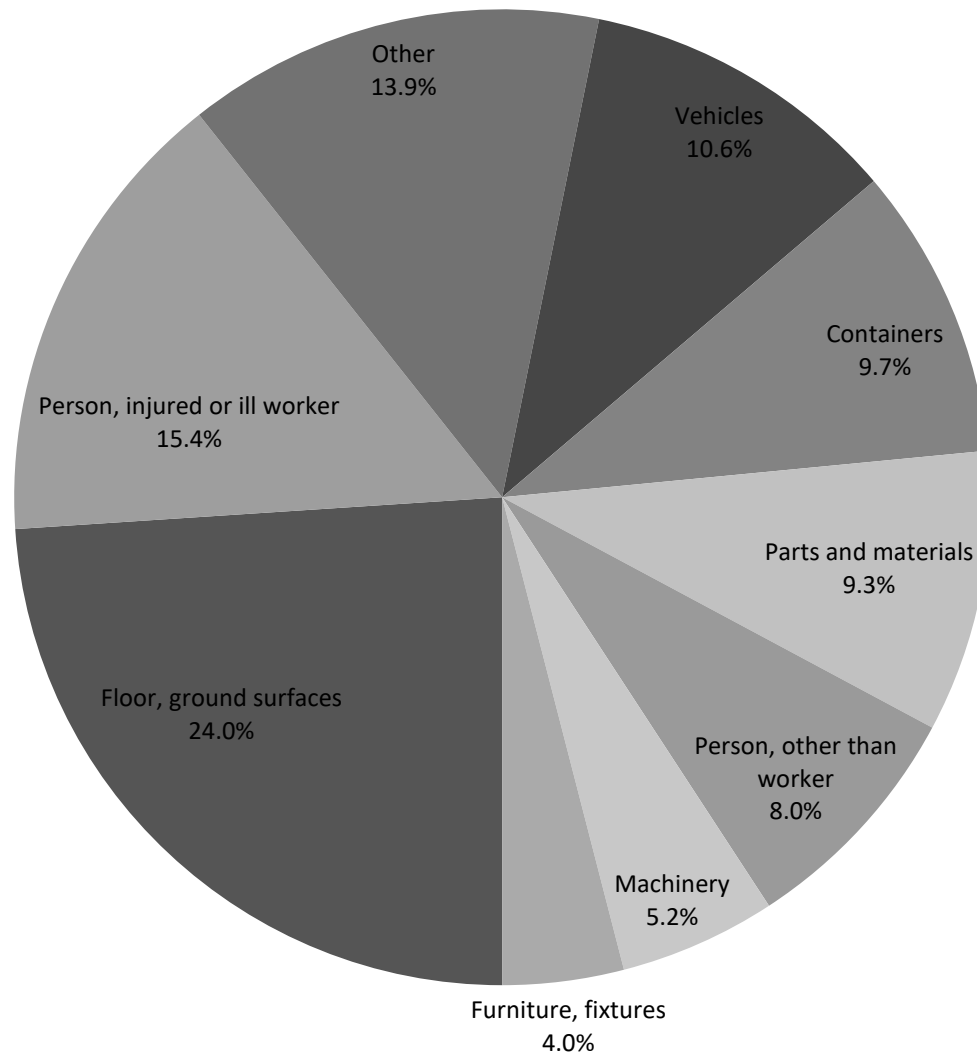
Floor, ground surfaces	3,460.0
Person, injured or ill worker	2,220.0
Other	2,000.0
Vehicles	1,530.0
Containers	1,400.0
Parts and materials	1,350.0
Person, other than worker	1,150.0
Machinery	750.0
Furniture, fixtures	580.0
Worker motion or position	2180
Health care patient	1080

Contact with object, equipment	3,470.0
Overexertion	3,010.0
Other	2,430.0
Fall on same level	1,300.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Repetitive motion	840.0
Exposed to harmful substance	790.0
Transportation accidents	740.0

Slips, trips	390.0
Assaults, violent acts	300.0

Total count	14440
-------------	-------

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2010



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Sprains, strains	5,220.0
Other	2,320.0
Fractures	1,870.0
Bruises, contusions	1,370.0
Soreness, pain	1,330.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,130.0
Multiple injuries	460.0
Heat burns	370.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	360.0

Trunk	4,450.0
Upper extremities	4,270.0
Lower extremities	3,130.0
Multiple body parts	1,300.0
Head	920.0
Other	360.0

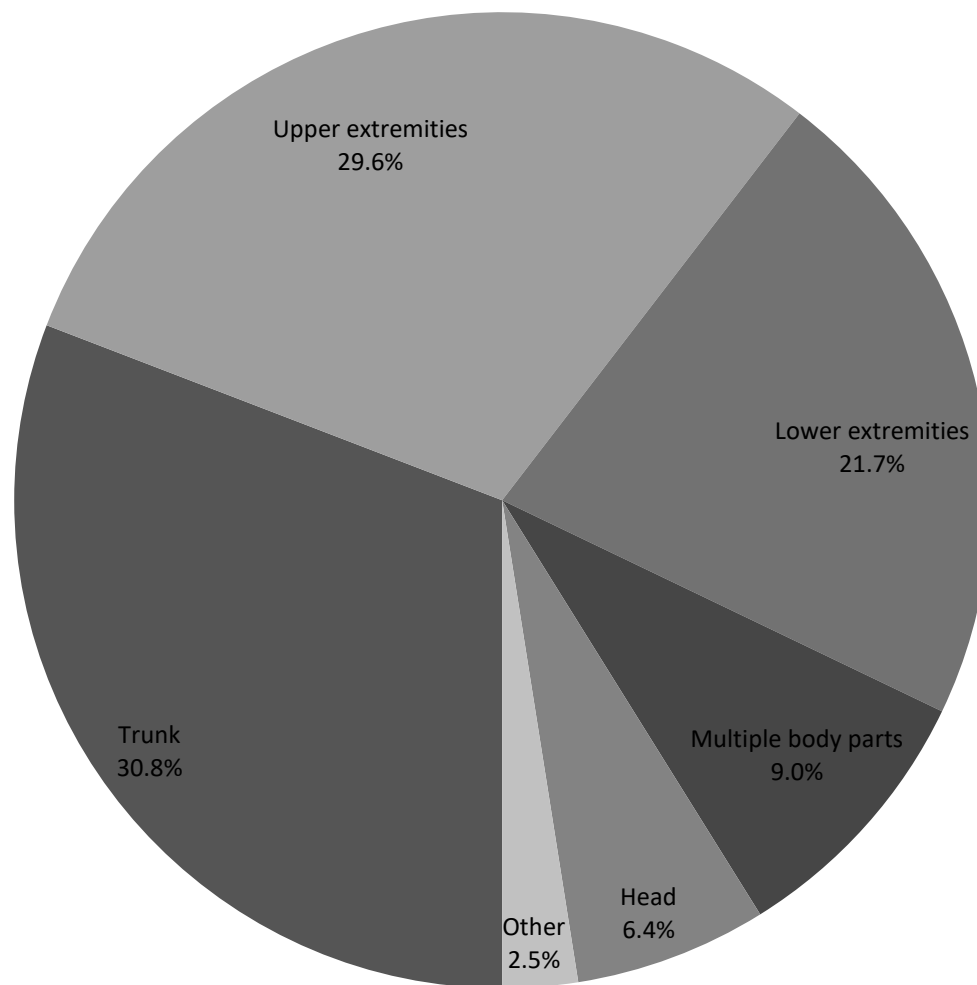
Floor, ground surfaces	3,460.0
Person, injured or ill worker	2,220.0
Other	2,000.0
Vehicles	1,530.0
Containers	1,400.0
Parts and materials	1,350.0
Person, other than worker	1,150.0
Machinery	750.0
Furniture, fixtures	580.0
Worker motion or position	2180
Health care patient	1080

Contact with object, equipment	3,470.0
Overexertion	3,010.0
Other	2,430.0
Fall on same level	1,300.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Repetitive motion	840.0
Exposed to harmful substance	790.0
Transportation accidents	740.0

Slips, trips	390.0
Assaults, violent acts	300.0

Total count	14440
-------------	-------

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2010



Sprains, strains	5,220.0
Other	2,320.0
Fractures	1,870.0
Bruises, contusions	1,370.0
Soreness, pain	1,330.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,130.0
Multiple injuries	460.0
Heat burns	370.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	360.0

Trunk	4,450.0
Upper extremities	4,270.0
Lower extremities	3,130.0
Multiple body parts	1,300.0
Head	920.0
Other	360.0

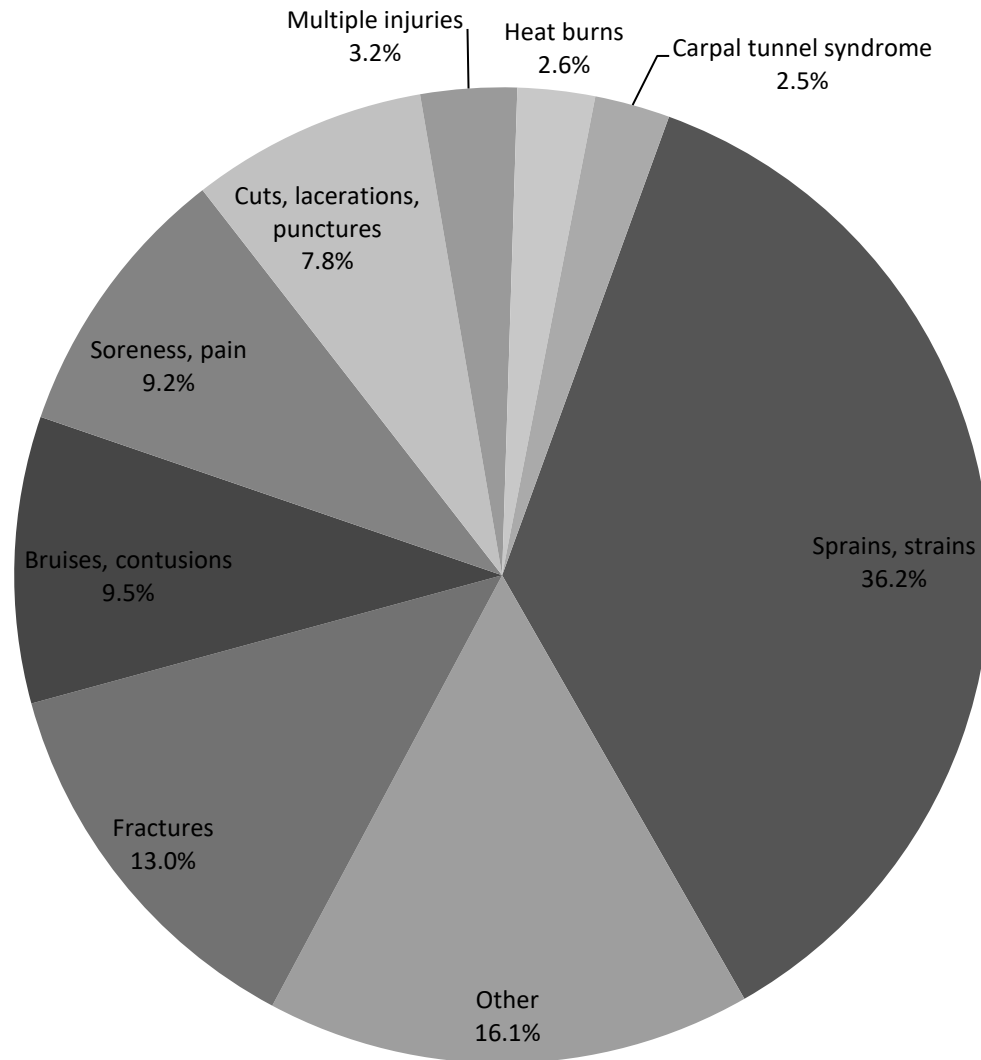
Floor, ground surfaces	3,460.0
Person, injured or ill worker	2,220.0
Other	2,000.0
Vehicles	1,530.0
Containers	1,400.0
Parts and materials	1,350.0
Person, other than worker	1,150.0
Machinery	750.0
Furniture, fixtures	580.0
Worker motion or position	2180
Health care patient	1080

Contact with object, equipment	3,470.0
Overexertion	3,010.0
Other	2,430.0
Fall on same level	1,300.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Repetitive motion	840.0
Exposed to harmful substance	790.0
Transportation accidents	740.0

Slips, trips	390.0
Assaults, violent acts	300.0

Total count	14440
-------------	-------

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2010



Sprains, strains	5,220.0
Other	2,320.0
Fractures	1,870.0
Bruises, contusions	1,370.0
Soreness, pain	1,330.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,130.0
Multiple injuries	460.0
Heat burns	370.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	360.0

Trunk	4,450.0
Upper extremities	4,270.0
Lower extremities	3,130.0
Multiple body parts	1,300.0
Head	920.0
Other	360.0

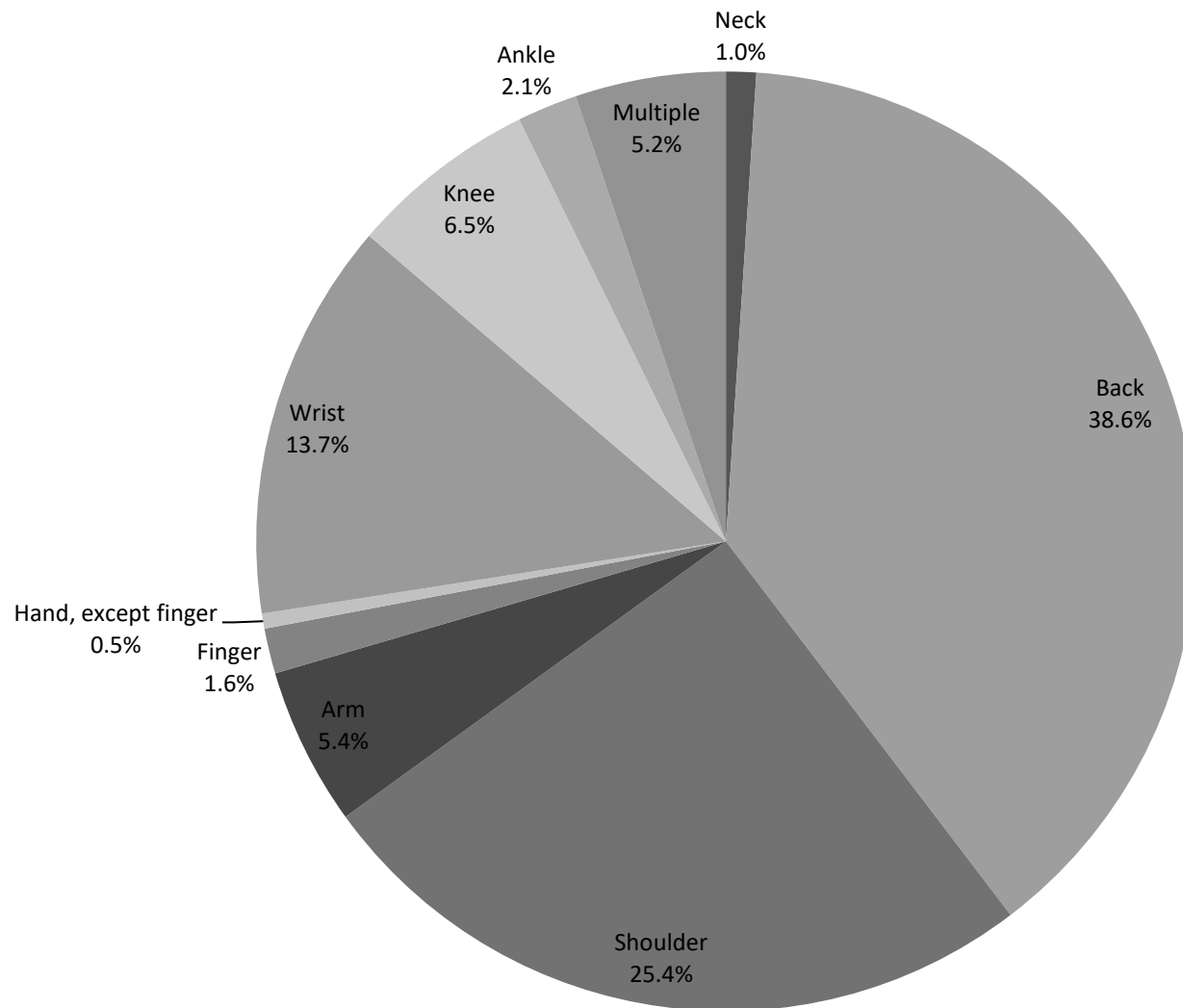
Floor, ground surfaces	3,460.0
Person, injured or ill worker	2,220.0
Other	2,000.0
Vehicles	1,530.0
Containers	1,400.0
Parts and materials	1,350.0
Person, other than worker	1,150.0
Machinery	750.0
Furniture, fixtures	580.0
Worker motion or position	2180
Health care patient	1080

Contact with object, equipment	3,470.0
Overexertion	3,010.0
Other	2,430.0
Fall on same level	1,300.0
Fall to lower level	1,160.0
Repetitive motion	840.0
Exposed to harmful substance	790.0
Transportation accidents	740.0

Slips, trips	390.0
Assaults, violent acts	300.0

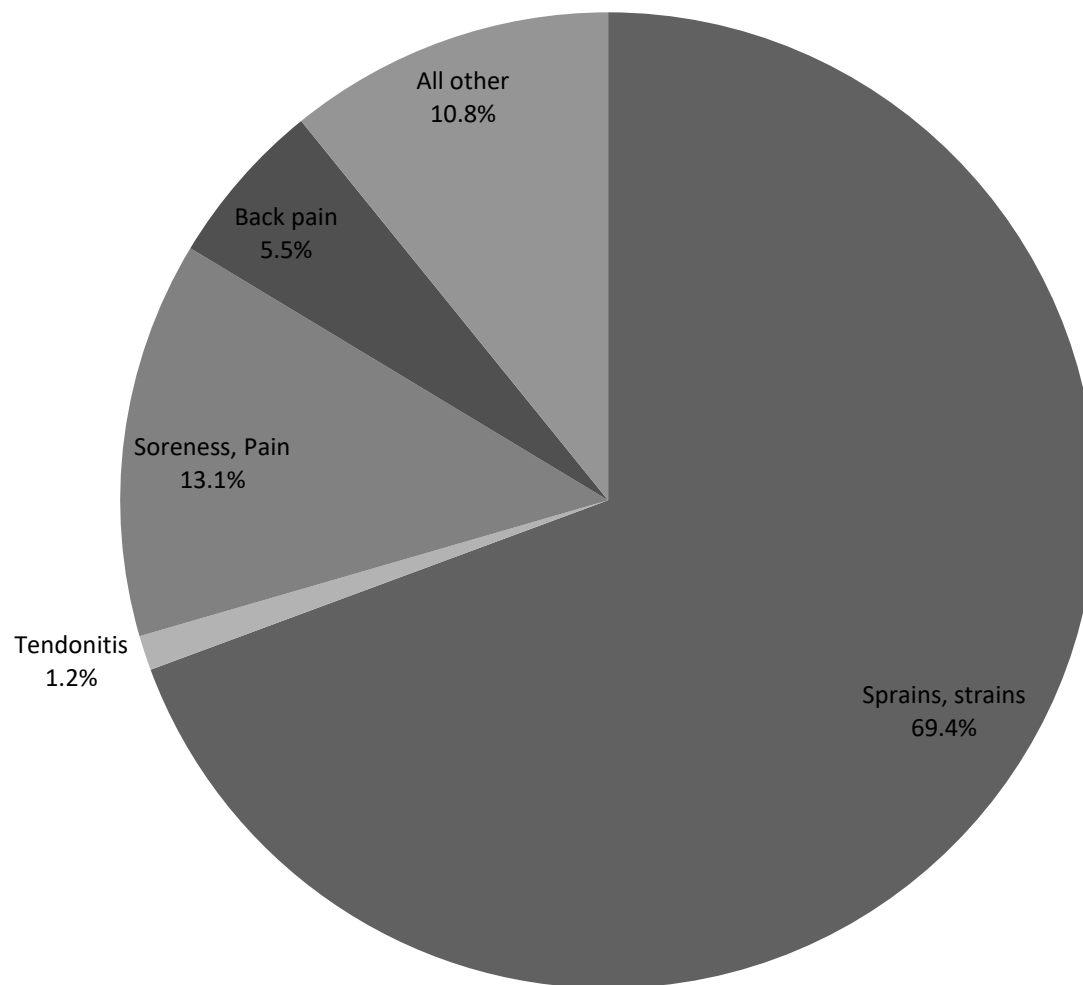
Total count	14440
-------------	-------

**Chart 21. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders
by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



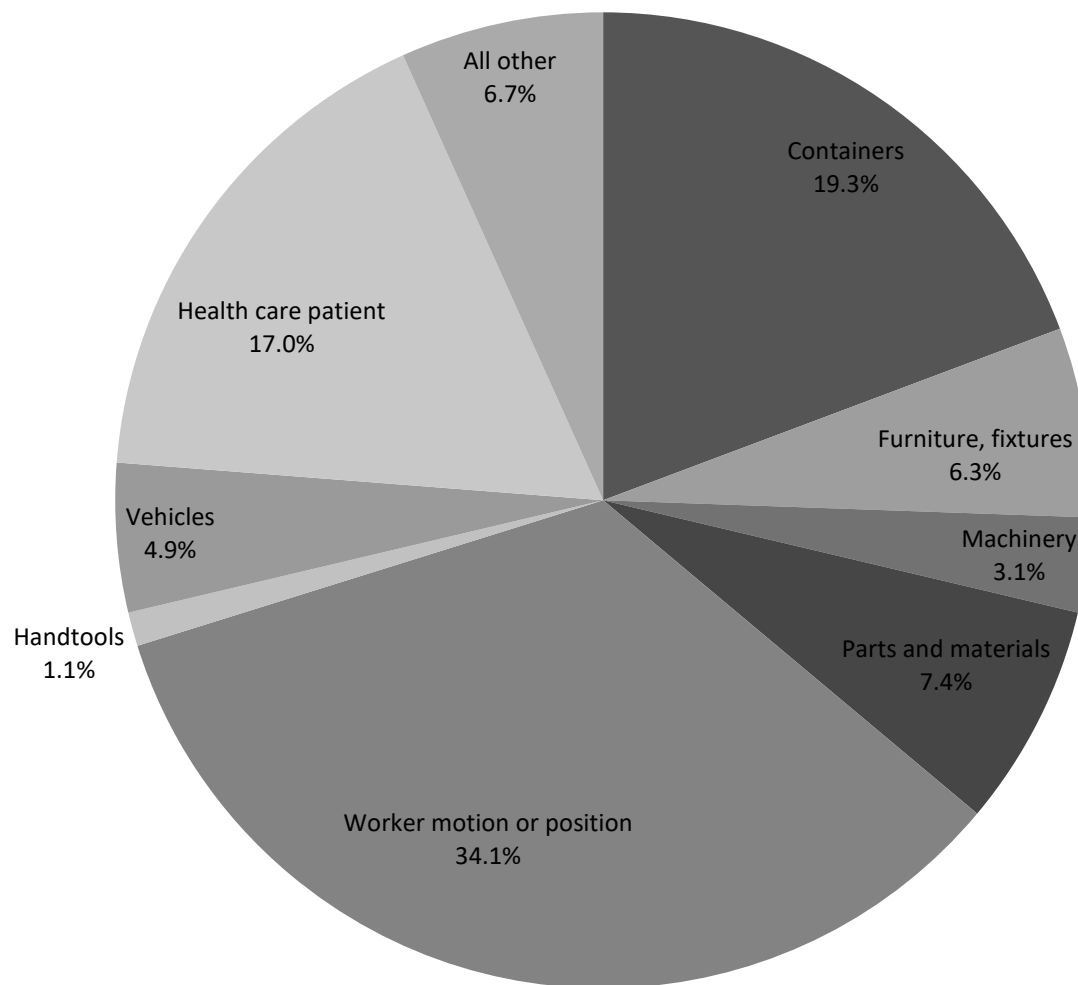
	part of body affected
Neck	40.0
Back	1,490.0
Shoulder	980.0
Arm	210.0
Finger	60.0
Hand, except finger	20.0
Wrist	530.0
Knee	250.0
Ankle	80.0
Multiple	200.0

**Chart 22. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders
by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



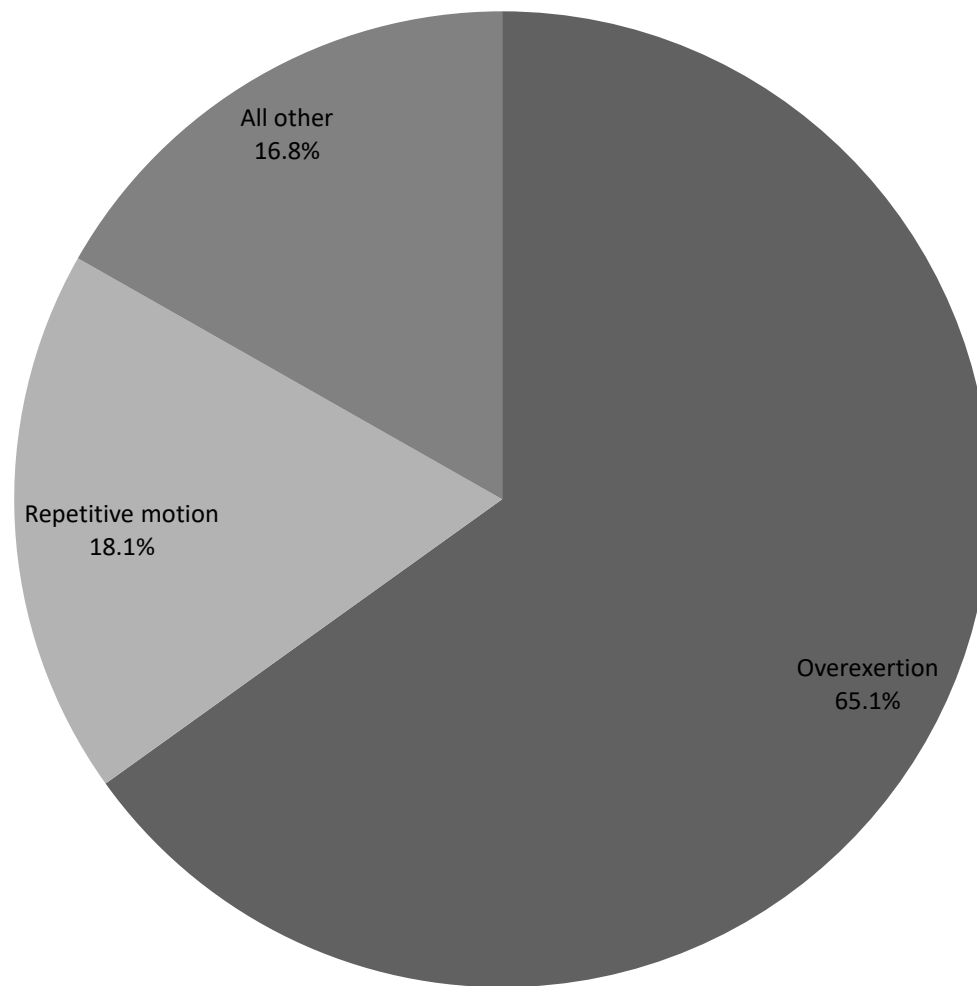
	nature of injury or illness
Sprains, strains	3,010.0
Tendonitis	50.0
Soreness, Pain	570.0
Back pain	240.0
All other	470.0

**Chart 23. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders
by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



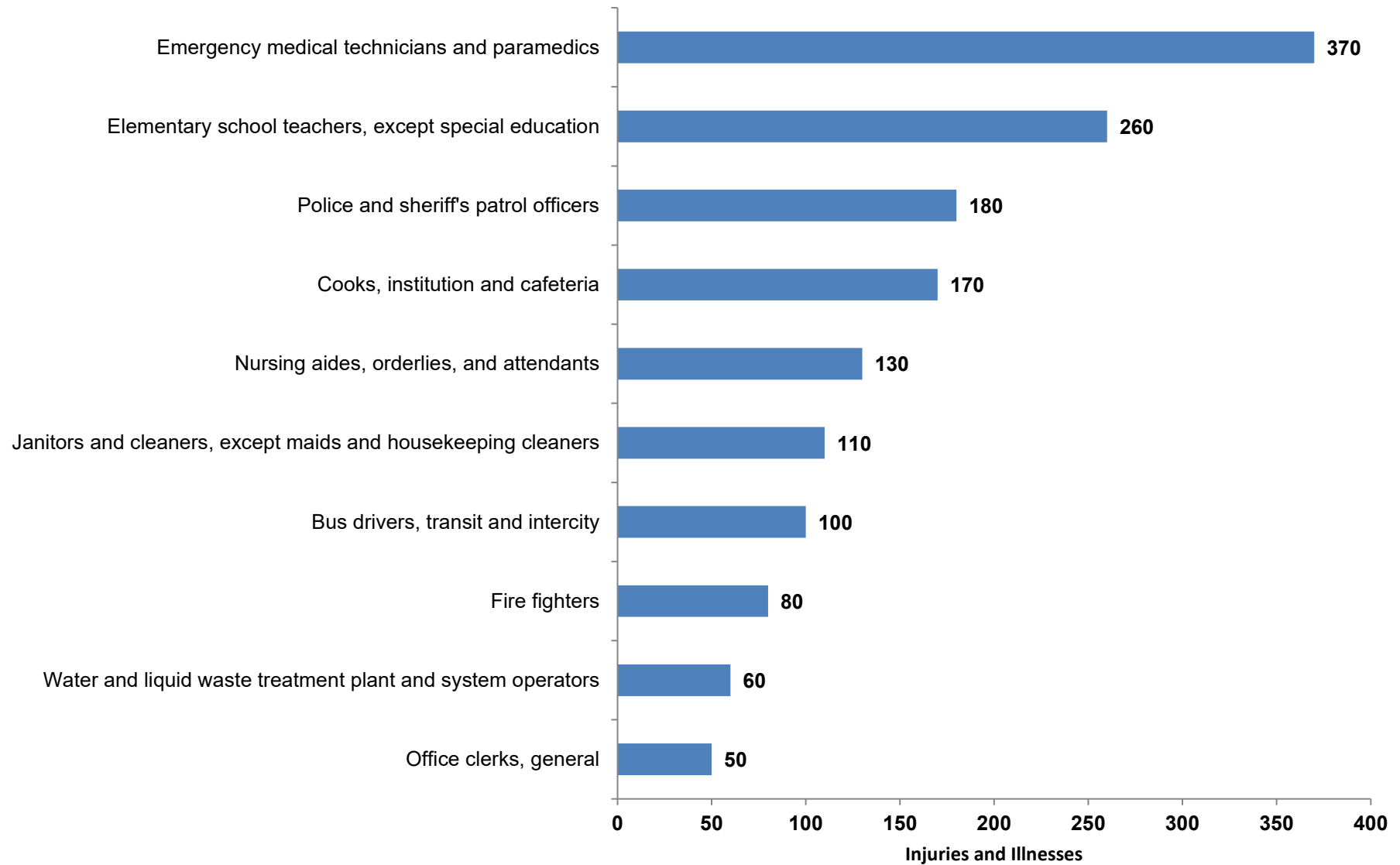
	source of injury or illness
Containers	860.0
Furniture, fixtures	280.0
Machinery	140.0
Parts and materials	330.0
Worker motion or position	1,520.0
Handtools	50.0
Vehicles	220.0
Health care patient	760.0
All other	300.0

**Chart 24. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders
by event leading to injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2010**



	event leading to injury or illness
Overexertion	2,910.0
Repetitive motion	810.0
All other	750.0

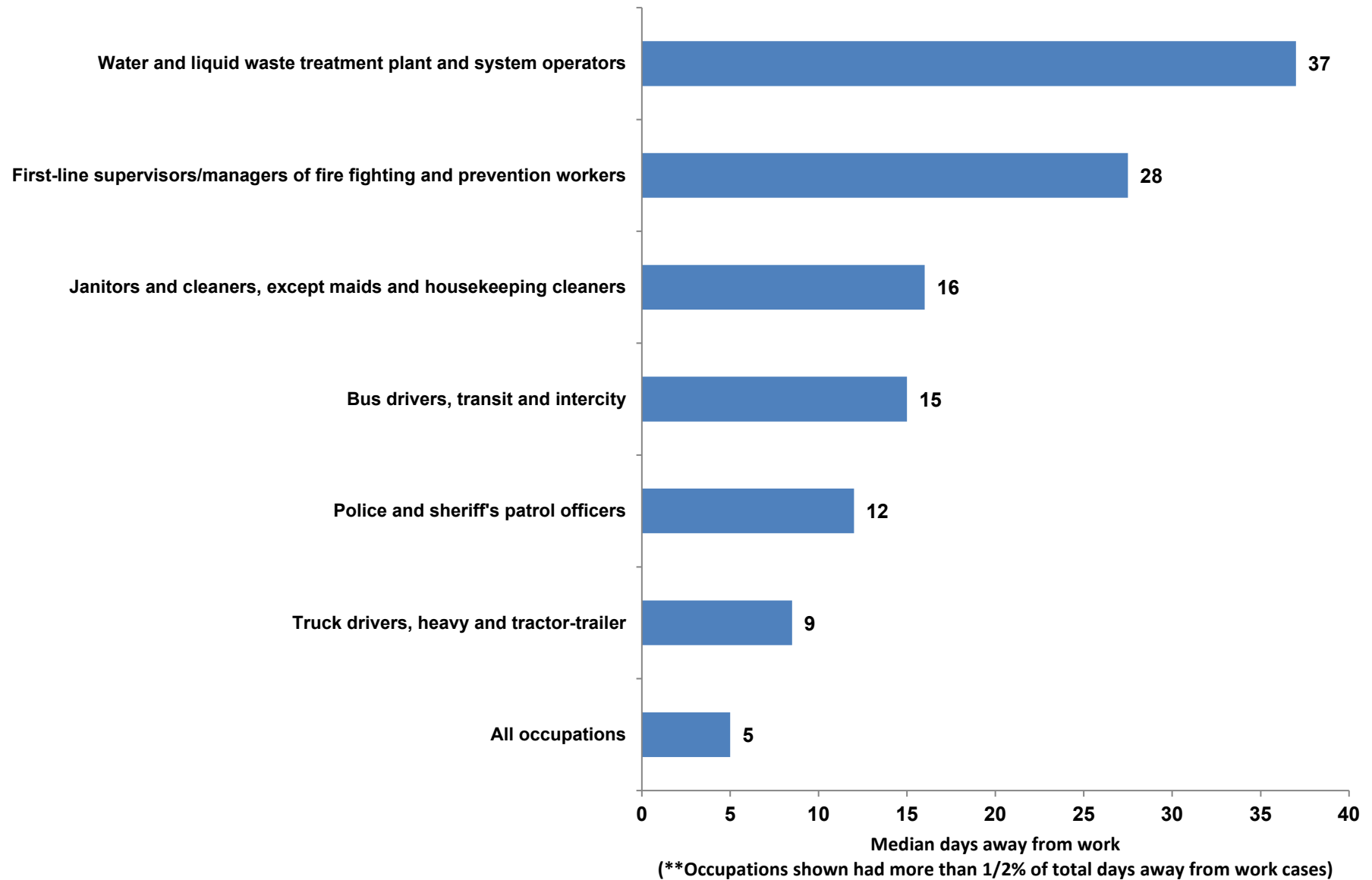
**Chart 25. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses
with days away from work,
Missouri, local government, 2010**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

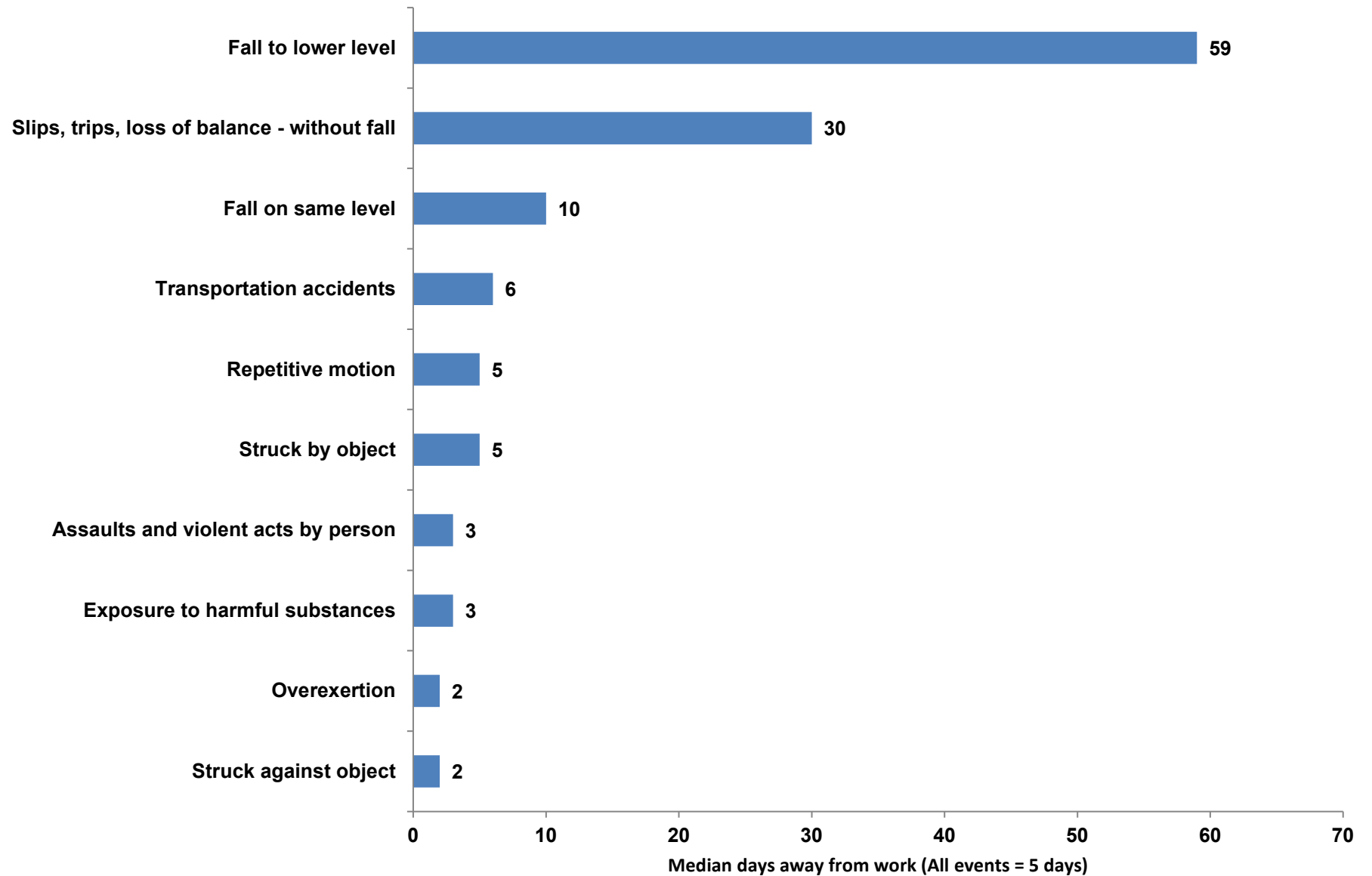
Office clerks, general	50
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	60
Fire fighters	80
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	100
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	110
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	130
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	170
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	180
Elementary school teachers, except special education	260
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	370

Chart 26. Occupations with the highest median days away from work,
Missouri, local government, 2010**



All occupations	5
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	9
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	12
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	15
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	16
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	28
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	37

**Chart 27. Median days away from work due to injury or illness
by event or exposure, Missouri, local government, 2010**



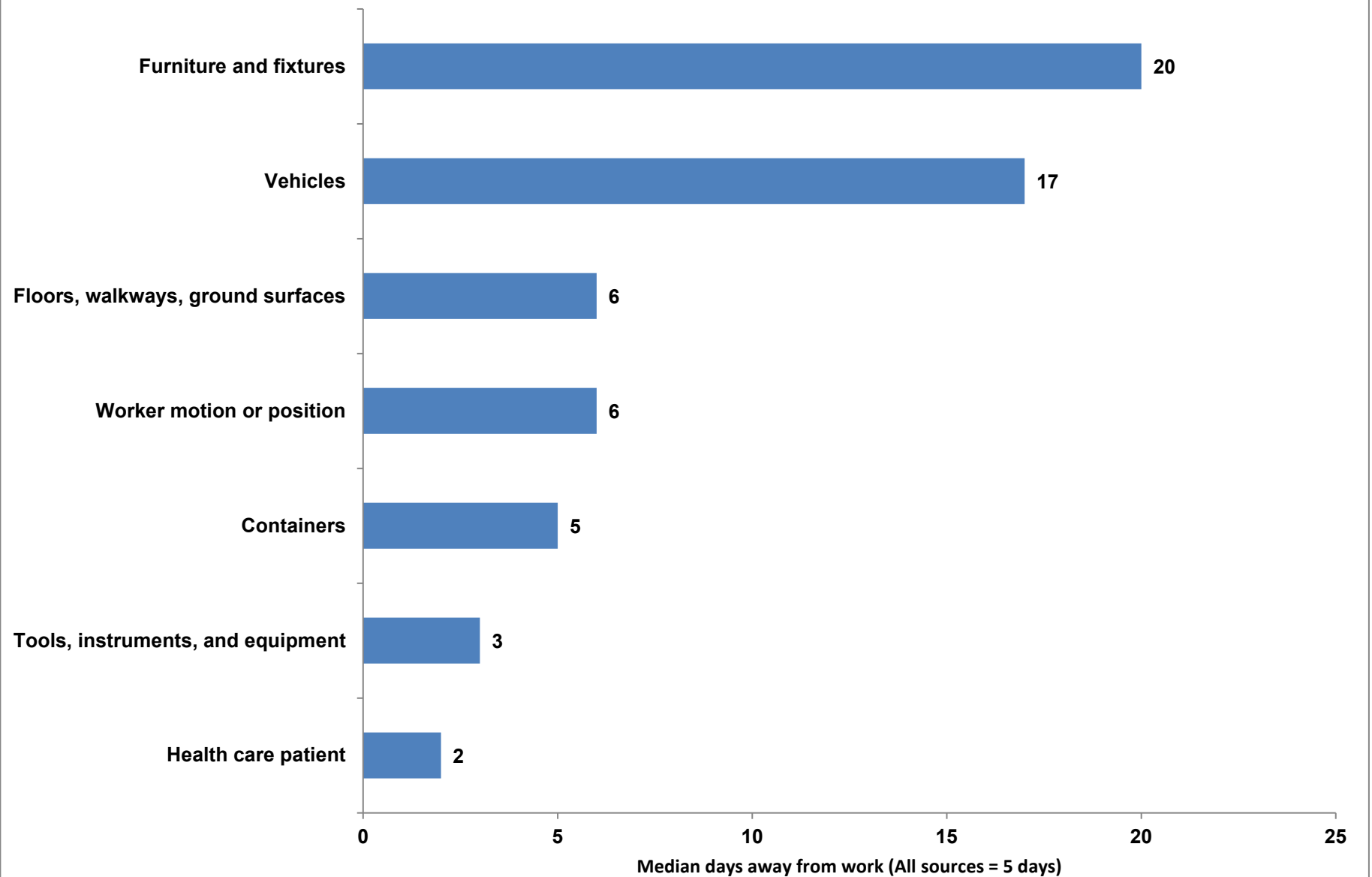
Bruises, contusions	2
Sprains, strains, tears	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5
Fractures	11

Trunk	2
Back	2
Head	4
Wrist	5
Multiple parts	5
Arm	6
Knee	11
Shoulder	21
Ankle	33

Health care patient	2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3
Containers	5
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Vehicles	17
Furniture and fixtures	20

Struck against object	2
Overexertion	2
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults and violent acts by person	3
Struck by object	5
Repetitive motion	5
Transportation accidents	6
Fall on same level	10
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	30
Fall to lower level	59

**Chart 28. Median days away from work due to injury or illness
by source of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2010**



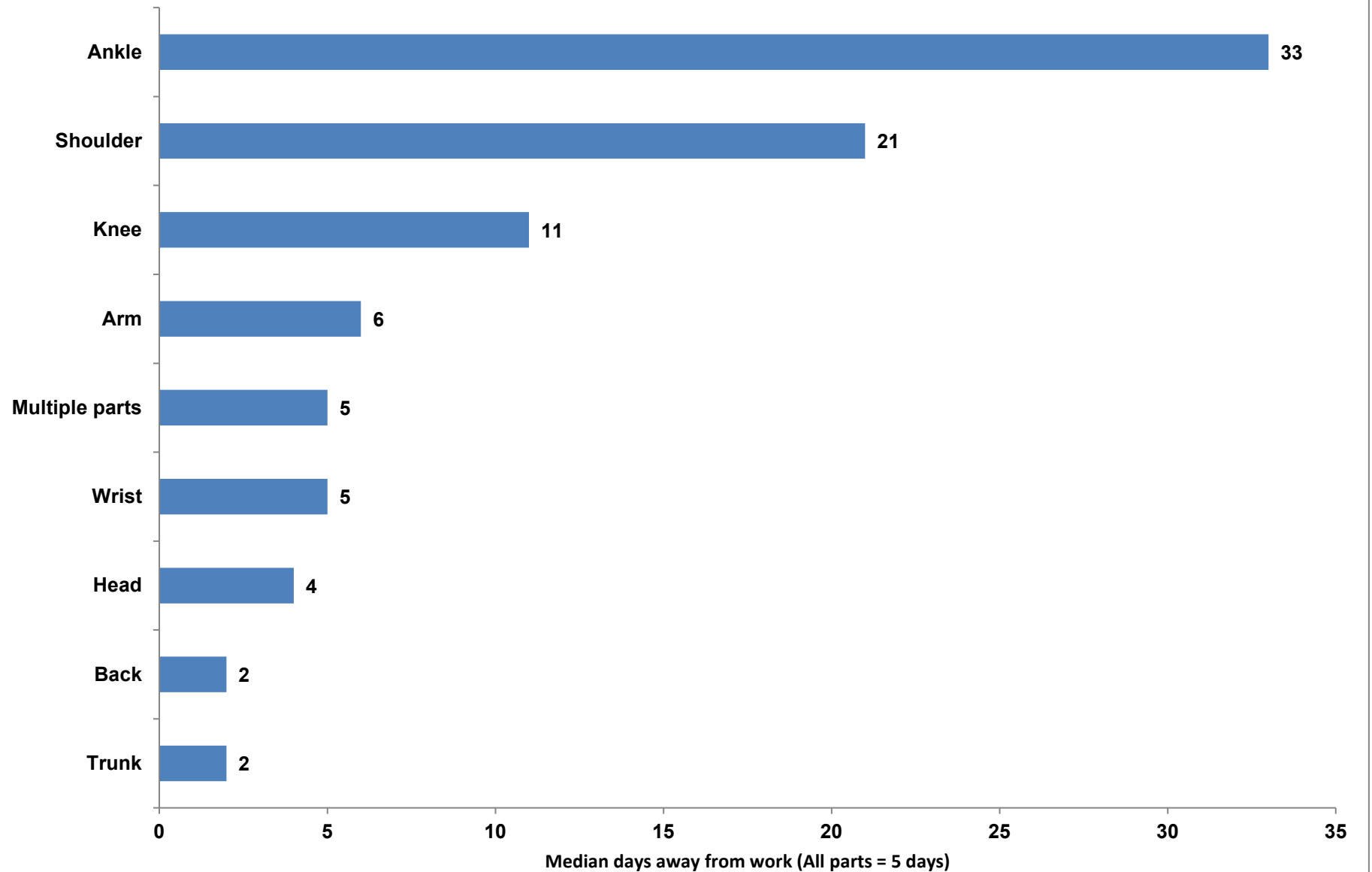
Bruises, contusions	2
Sprains, strains, tears	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5
Fractures	11

Trunk	2
Back	2
Head	4
Wrist	5
Multiple parts	5
Arm	6
Knee	11
Shoulder	21
Ankle	33

Health care patient	2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3
Containers	5
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Vehicles	17
Furniture and fixtures	20

Struck against object	2
Overexertion	2
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults and violent acts by person	3
Struck by object	5
Repetitive motion	5
Transportation accidents	6
Fall on same level	10
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	30
Fall to lower level	59

**Chart 29. Median days away from work due to injury or illness
by part of body affected, Missouri, local government, 2010**



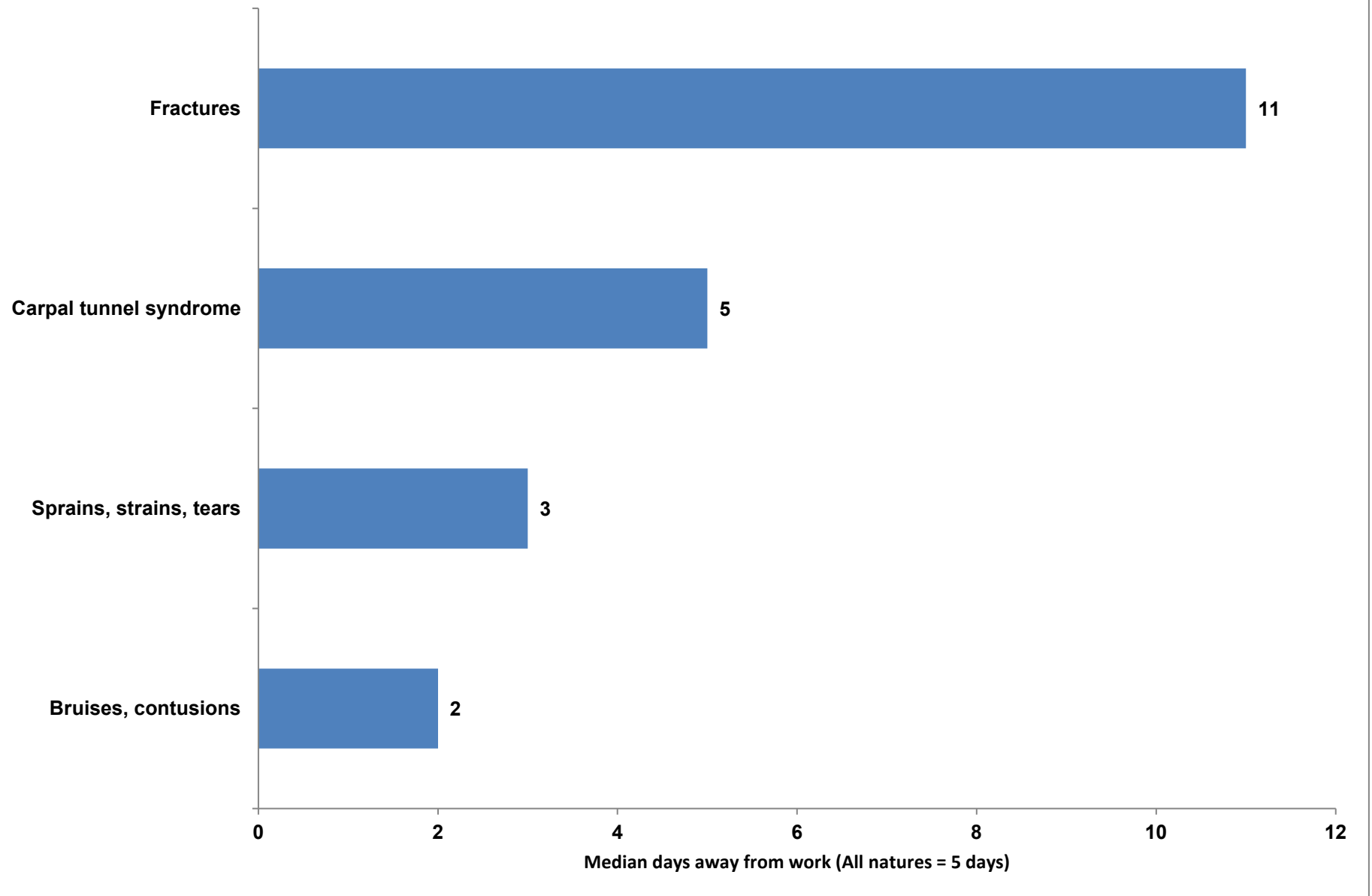
Bruises, contusions	2
Sprains, strains, tears	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5
Fractures	11

Trunk	2
Back	2
Head	4
Wrist	5
Multiple parts	5
Arm	6
Knee	11
Shoulder	21
Ankle	33

Health care patient	2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3
Containers	5
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Vehicles	17
Furniture and fixtures	20

Struck against object	2
Overexertion	2
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults and violent acts by person	3
Struck by object	5
Repetitive motion	5
Transportation accidents	6
Fall on same level	10
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	30
Fall to lower level	59

**Chart 30. Median days away from work due to injuries or illnesses
by nature, Missouri, local government, 2010**



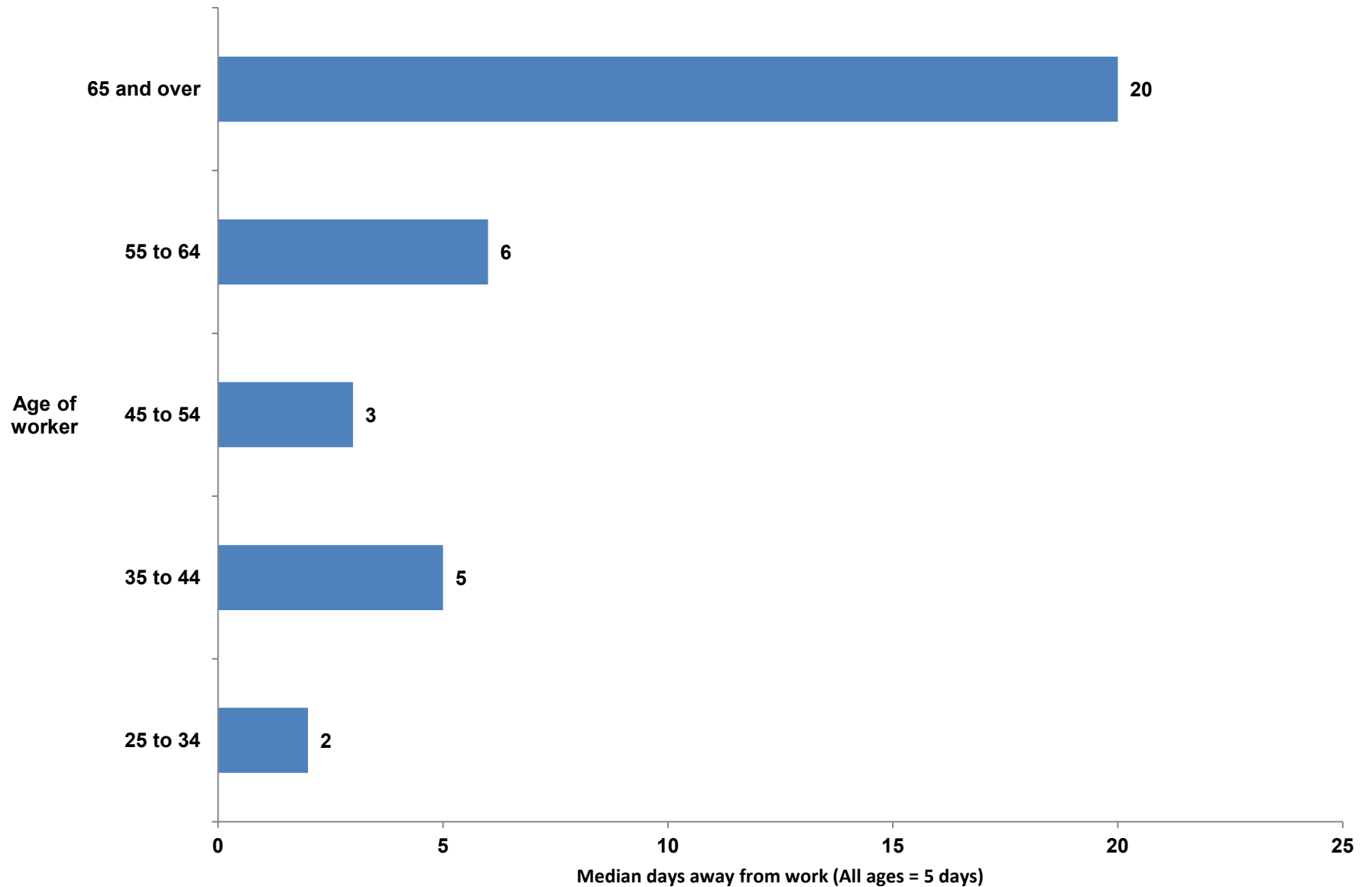
Bruises, contusions	2
Sprains, strains, tears	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5
Fractures	11

Trunk	2
Back	2
Head	4
Wrist	5
Multiple parts	5
Arm	6
Knee	11
Shoulder	21
Ankle	33

Health care patient	2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3
Containers	5
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Vehicles	17
Furniture and fixtures	20

Struck against object	2
Overexertion	2
Exposure to harmful substances	3
Assaults and violent acts by person	3
Struck by object	5
Repetitive motion	5
Transportation accidents	6
Fall on same level	10
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	30
Fall to lower level	59

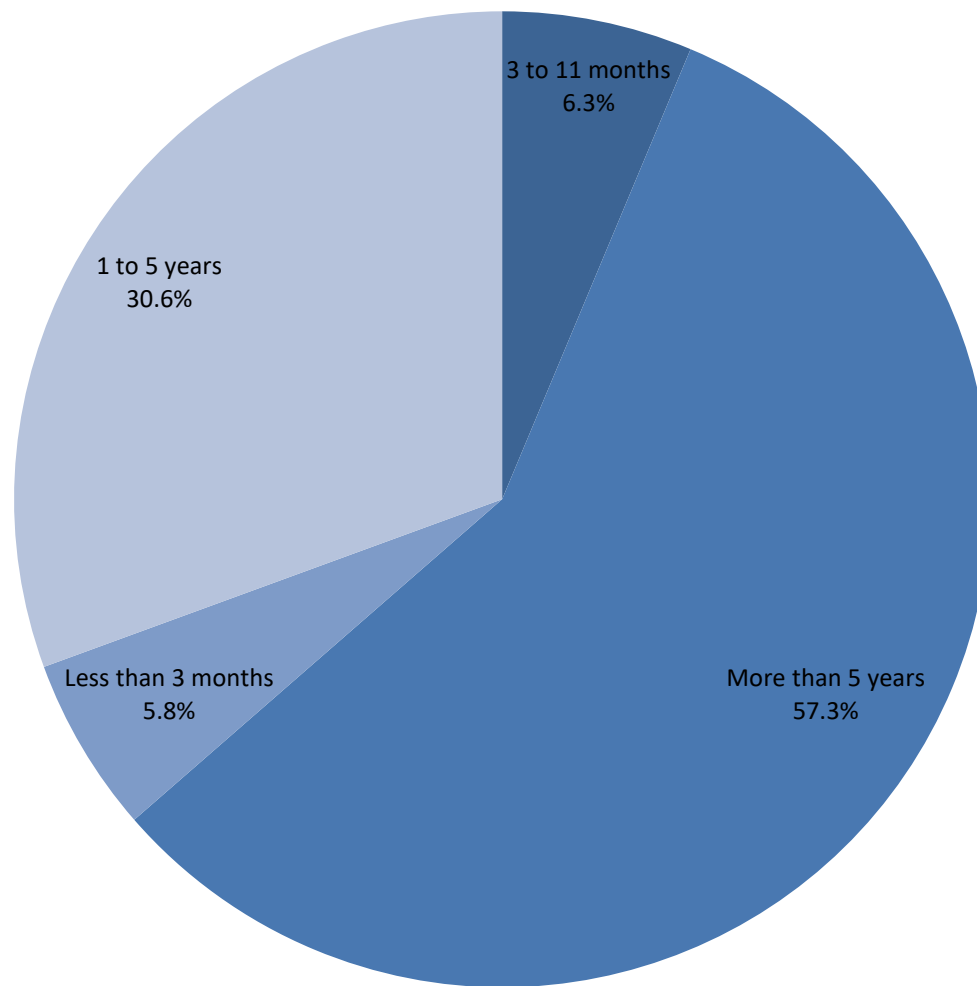
**Chart 31. Median days away from work due to injury or illness
by age of worker, Missouri, local government, 2010**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

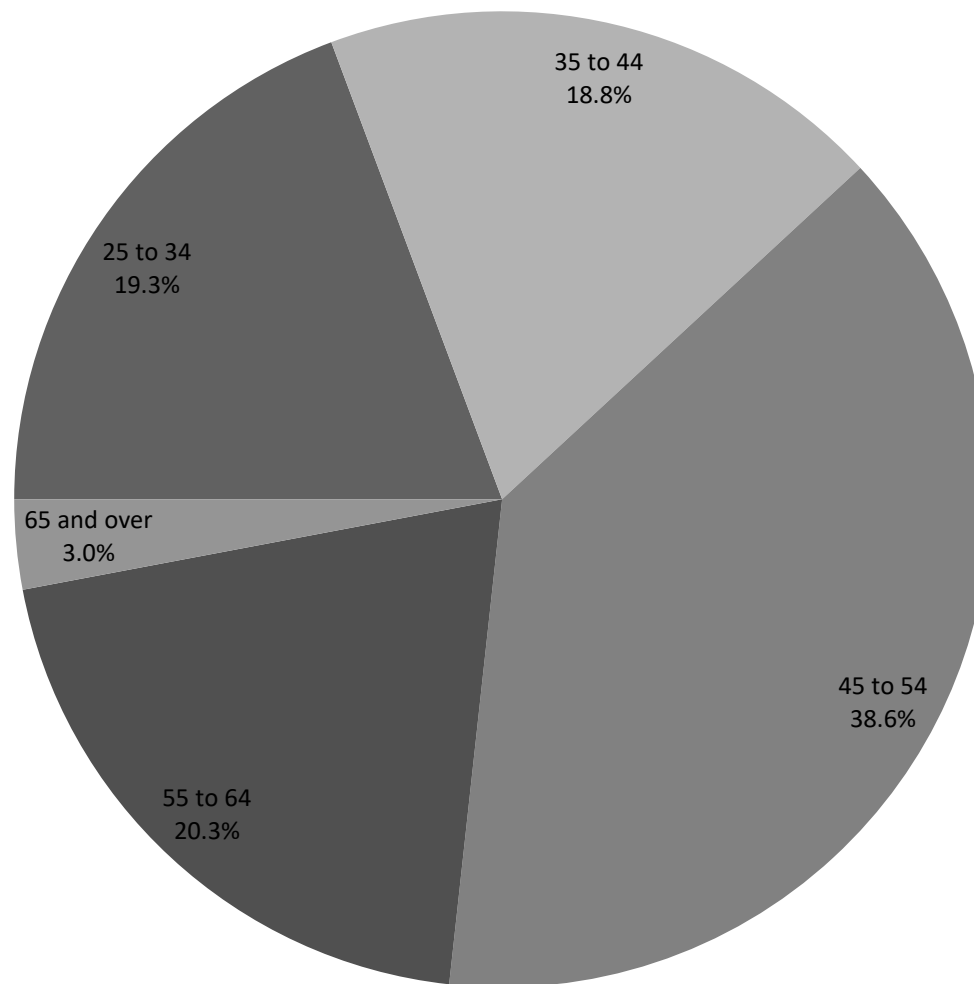
25 to 34	2
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	6
65 and over	20
Not Reported	

**Chart 32. Distribution of injuries and illnesses
by length of service, Missouri, local government, 2010**



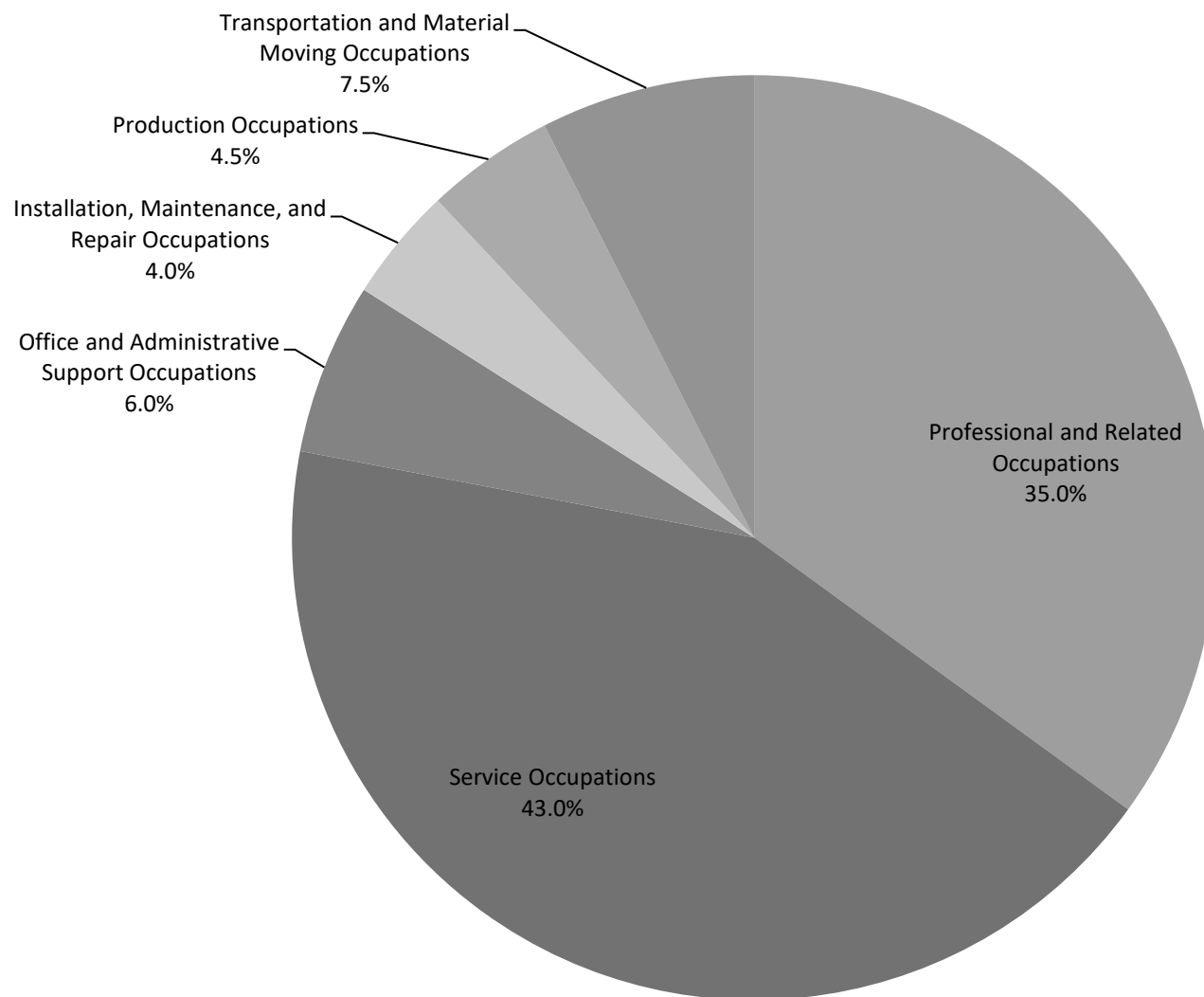
3 to 11 months	130.0
More than 5 years	1,180.0
Less than 3 months	120.0
1 to 5 years	630.0

**Chart 33. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by age of worker,
Missouri, local government, 2010**



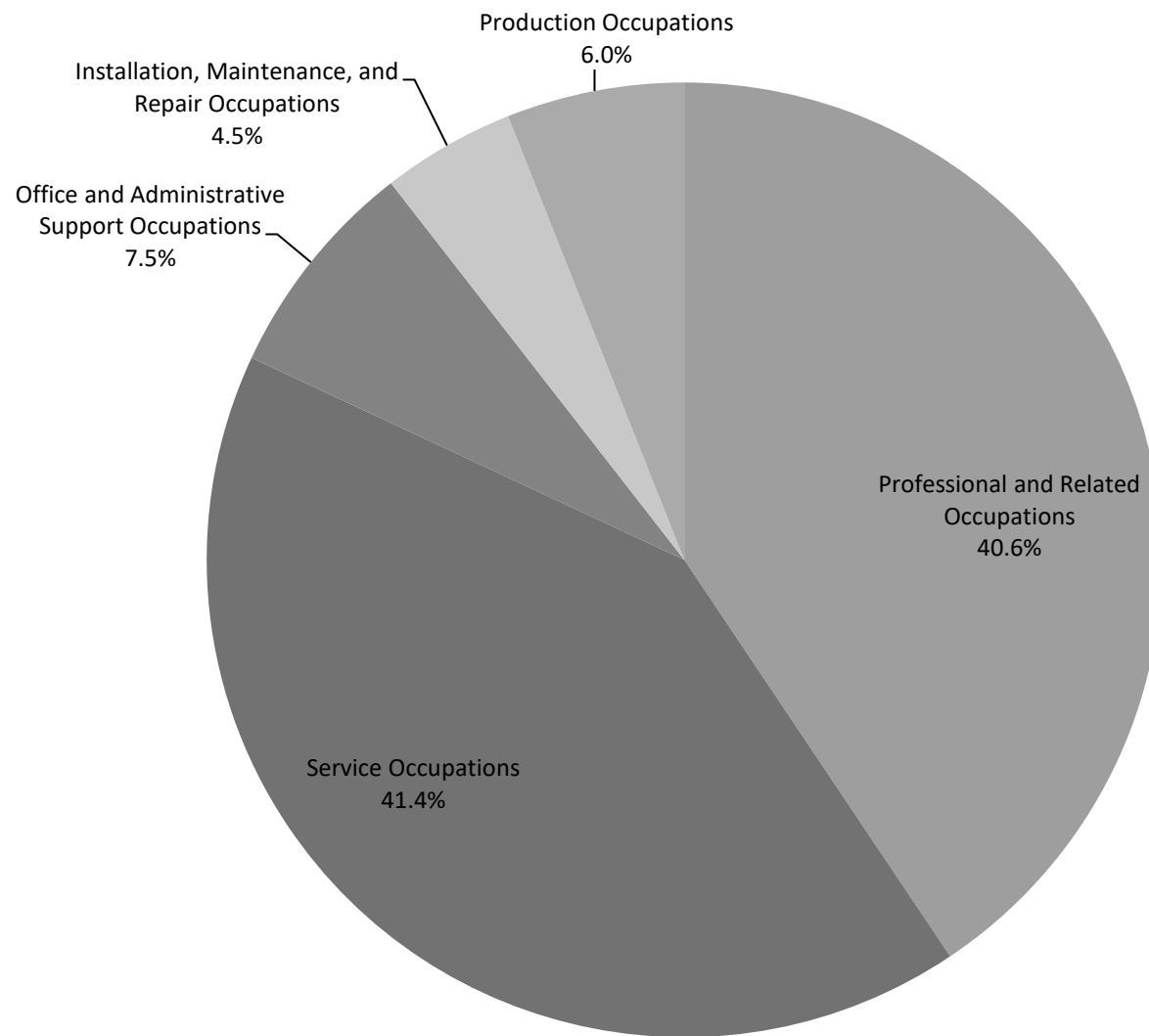
25 to 34	390.0	5	2
35 to 44	380.0	6	0
45 to 54	780.0	7	1
55 to 64	410.0	8	2
65 and over	60.0	9	0

**Chart 34. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to all workers
by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2010**



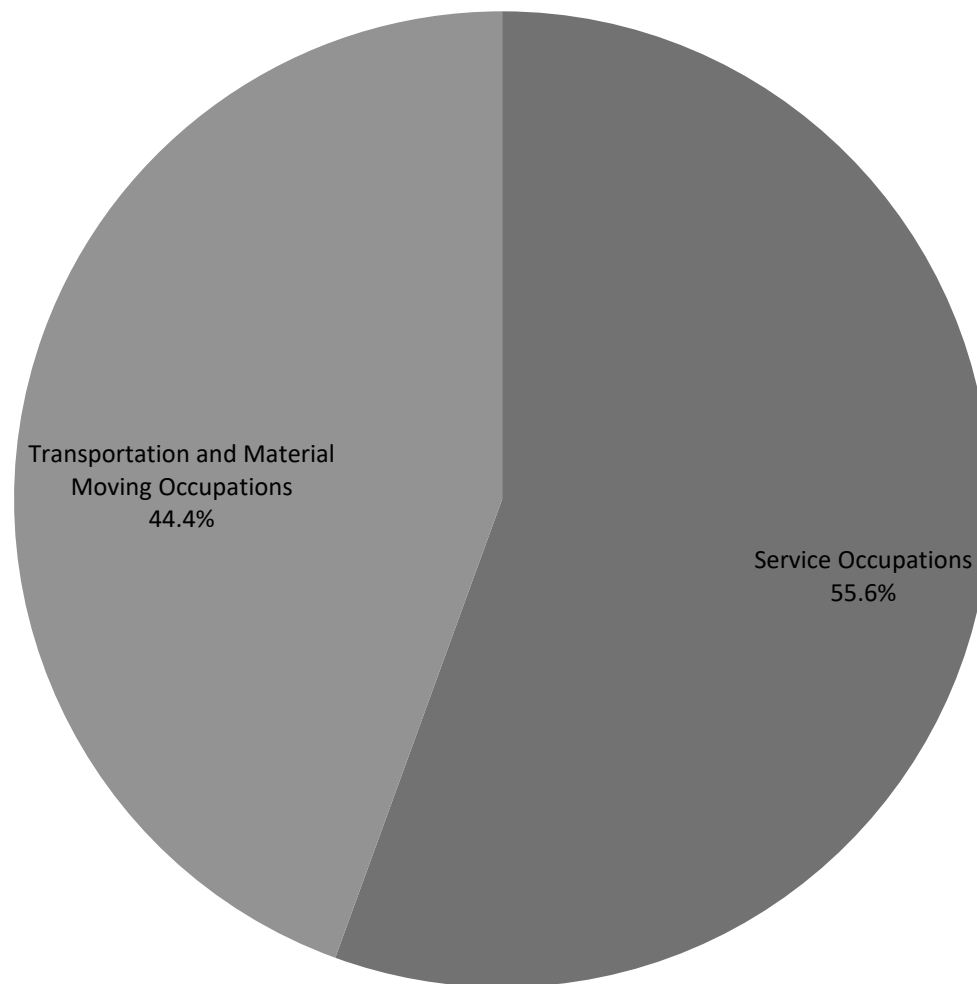
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations							1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	700.0	540.0				160.0	2	2
Service Occupations	860.0	550.0	50.0			240.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations							4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	120.0	100.0					5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations							6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations							7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	80.0	60.0					8	2
Production Occupations	90.0	80.0					9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	150.0		40.0			100.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

**Chart 35. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to White workers
by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2010**



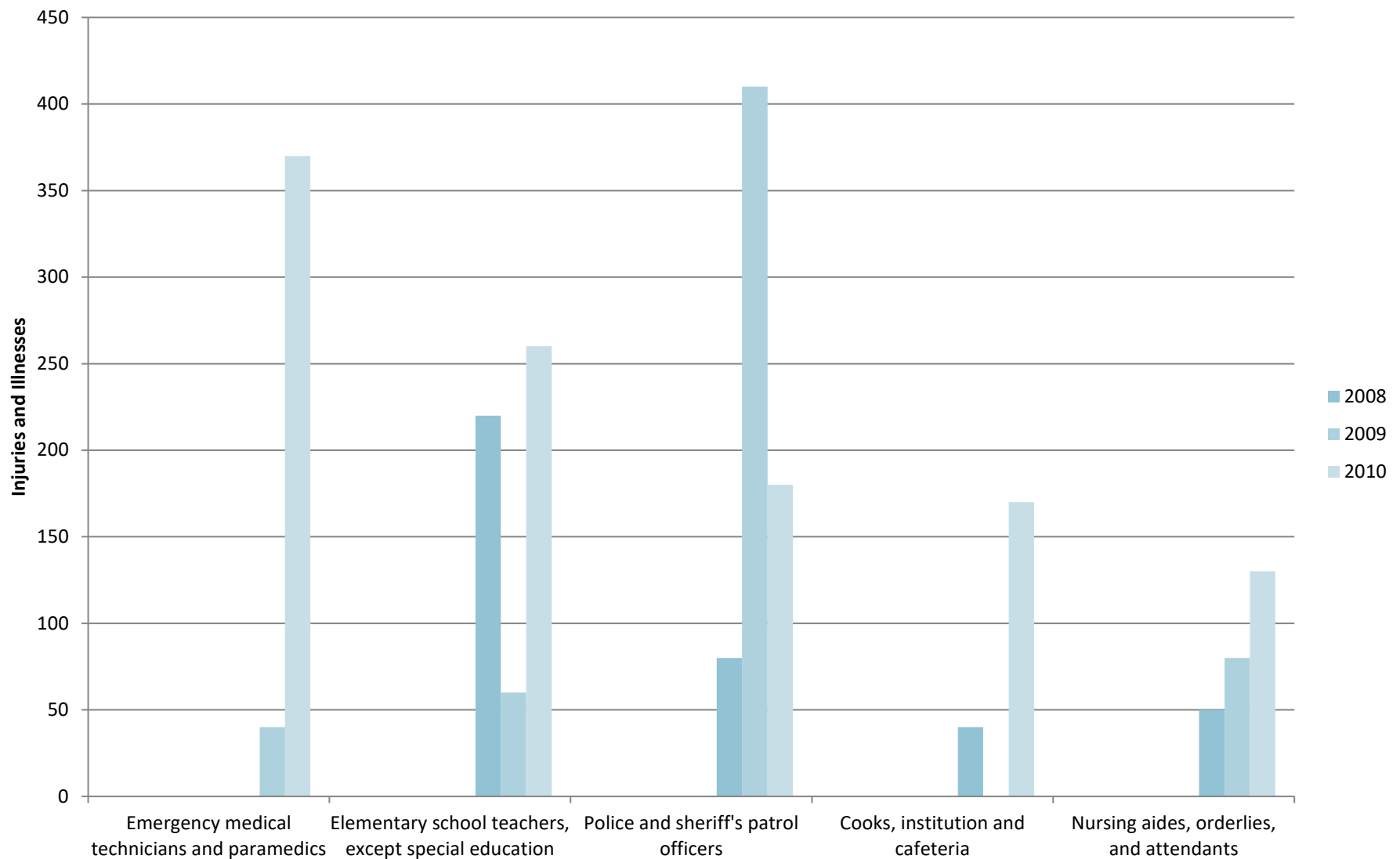
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations							1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	700.0	540.0				160.0	2	2
Service Occupations	860.0	550.0	50.0			240.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations							4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	120.0	100.0					5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations							6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations							7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	80.0	60.0					8	2
Production Occupations	90.0	80.0					9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	150.0		40.0			100.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

Chart 36. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Black or African American workers by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2010



	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations							1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	700.0	540.0				160.0	2	2
Service Occupations	860.0	550.0	50.0			240.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations							4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	120.0	100.0					5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations							6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations							7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	80.0	60.0					8	2
Production Occupations	90.0	80.0					9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	150.0		40.0			100.0	10	1
Not reported							0	0

Chart 37. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations, Missouri, local government, 2008-2010



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Emergency	370		40					
Elementary	260		60	220				
Police and	180		410	80				
Cooks, inst	170			40				
Nursing aic	130		80	50				

Chart 38. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2008-2010

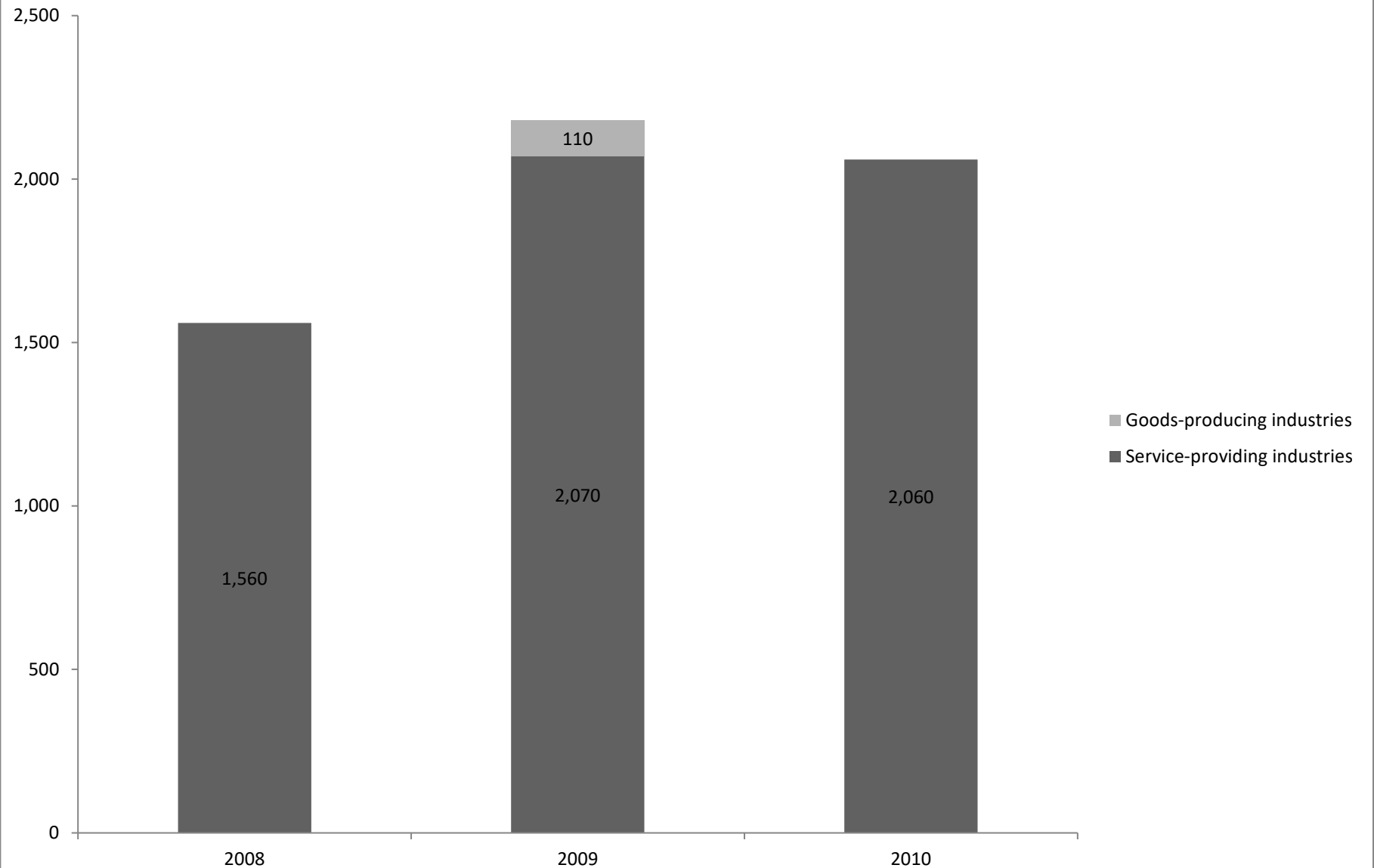
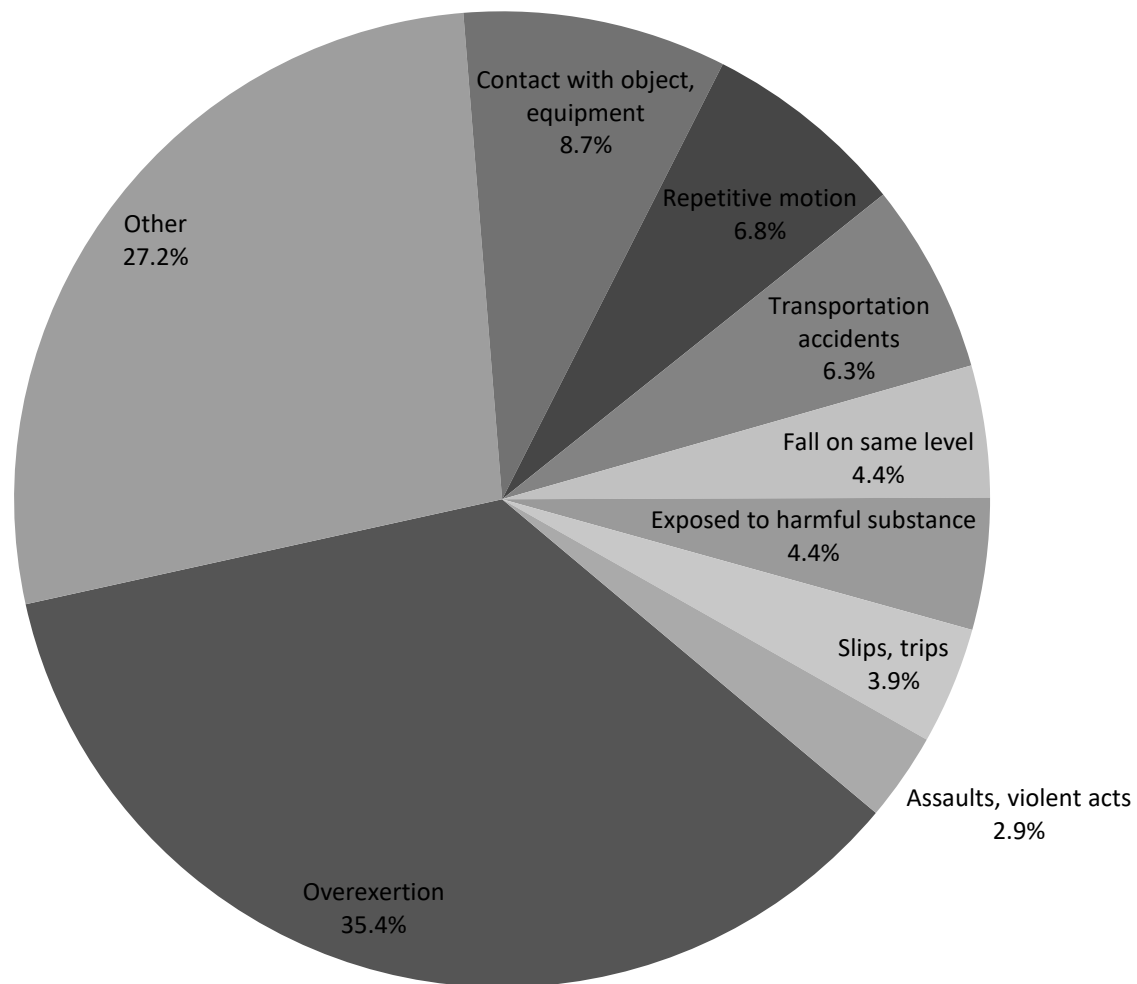


Chart 39. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, local government, 2010



Sprains, strains	1,200.0
Bruises, contusions	200.0
Soreness, pain	180.0
Fractures	170.0
Other	150.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0

Trunk	1,070.0
Lower extremities	430.0
Upper extremities	390.0
Multiple body parts	90.0
Other	40.0

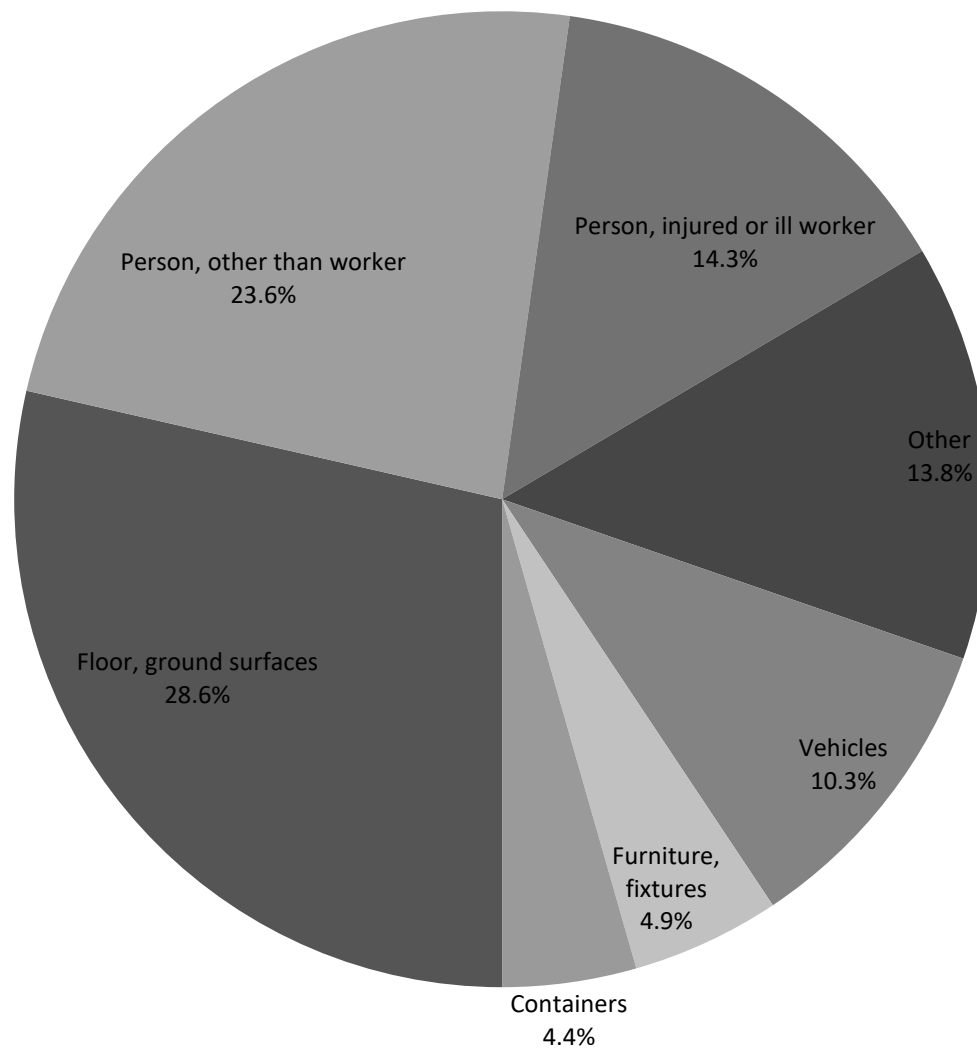
Floor, ground surfaces	580.0
Person, other than worker	480.0
Person, injured or ill worker	290.0
Other	280.0
Vehicles	210.0
Furniture, fixtures	100.0
Containers	90.0
Worker motion or position	290
Health care patient	440

Overexertion	730.0
Other	560.0
Contact with object, equipment	180.0
Repetitive motion	140.0
Transportation accidents	130.0
Fall on same level	90.0
Exposed to harmful substance	90.0
Slips, trips	80.0
Assaults, violent acts	60.0

Total count

2060

Chart 40. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2010



Sprains, strains	1,200.0
Bruises, contusions	200.0
Soreness, pain	180.0
Fractures	170.0
Other	150.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0

Trunk	1,070.0
Lower extremities	430.0
Upper extremities	390.0
Multiple body parts	90.0
Other	40.0

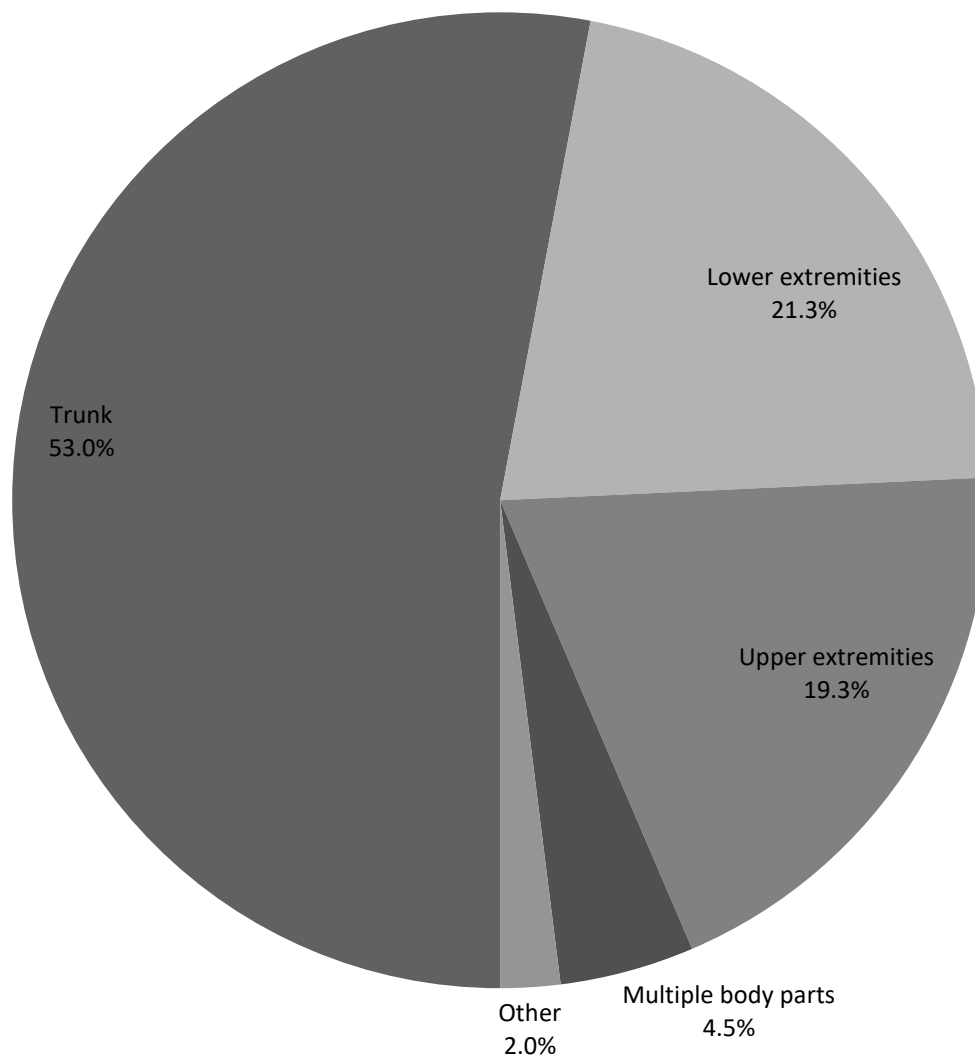
Floor, ground surfaces	580.0
Person, other than worker	480.0
Person, injured or ill worker	290.0
Other	280.0
Vehicles	210.0
Furniture, fixtures	100.0
Containers	90.0
Worker motion or position	290
Health care patient	440

Overexertion	730.0
Other	560.0
Contact with object, equipment	180.0
Repetitive motion	140.0
Transportation accidents	130.0
Fall on same level	90.0
Exposed to harmful substance	90.0
Slips, trips	80.0
Assaults, violent acts	60.0

Total count

2060

Chart 41. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body affected, Missouri, local government, 2010



Sprains, strains	1,200.0
Bruises, contusions	200.0
Soreness, pain	180.0
Fractures	170.0
Other	150.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0

Trunk	1,070.0
Lower extremities	430.0
Upper extremities	390.0
Multiple body parts	90.0
Other	40.0

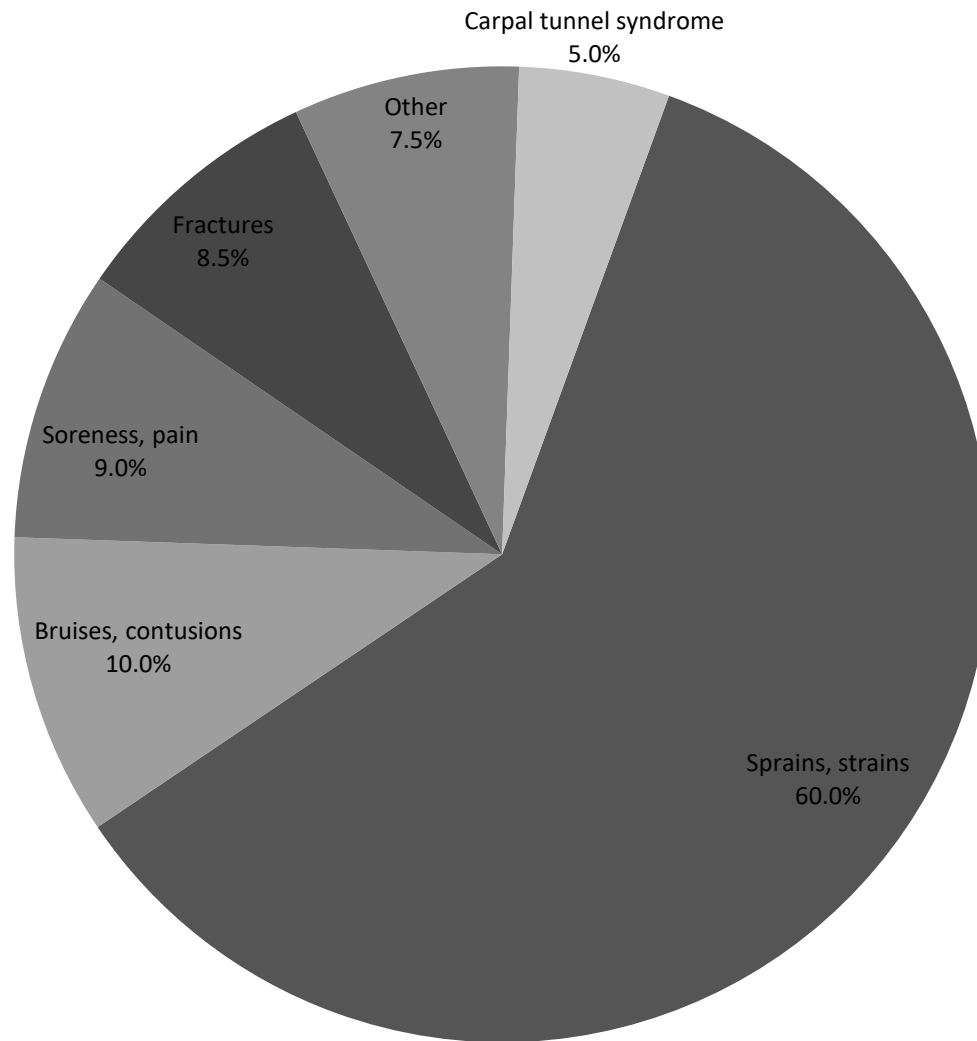
Floor, ground surfaces	580.0
Person, other than worker	480.0
Person, injured or ill worker	290.0
Other	280.0
Vehicles	210.0
Furniture, fixtures	100.0
Containers	90.0
Worker motion or position	290
Health care patient	440

Overexertion	730.0
Other	560.0
Contact with object, equipment	180.0
Repetitive motion	140.0
Transportation accidents	130.0
Fall on same level	90.0
Exposed to harmful substance	90.0
Slips, trips	80.0
Assaults, violent acts	60.0

Total count

2060

Chart 42. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2010



Sprains, strains	1,200.0
Bruises, contusions	200.0
Soreness, pain	180.0
Fractures	170.0
Other	150.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0

Trunk	1,070.0
Lower extremities	430.0
Upper extremities	390.0
Multiple body parts	90.0
Other	40.0

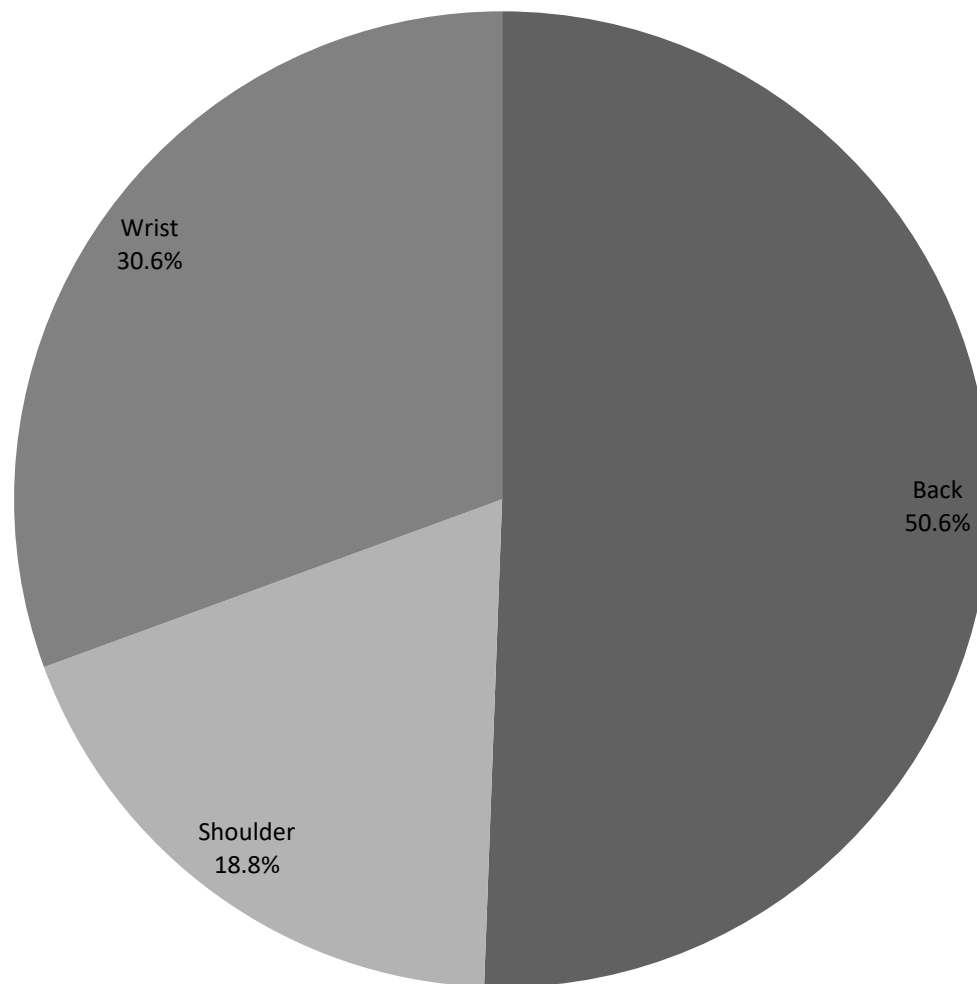
Floor, ground surfaces	580.0
Person, other than worker	480.0
Person, injured or ill worker	290.0
Other	280.0
Vehicles	210.0
Furniture, fixtures	100.0
Containers	90.0
Worker motion or position	290
Health care patient	440

Overexertion	730.0
Other	560.0
Contact with object, equipment	180.0
Repetitive motion	140.0
Transportation accidents	130.0
Fall on same level	90.0
Exposed to harmful substance	90.0
Slips, trips	80.0
Assaults, violent acts	60.0

Total count

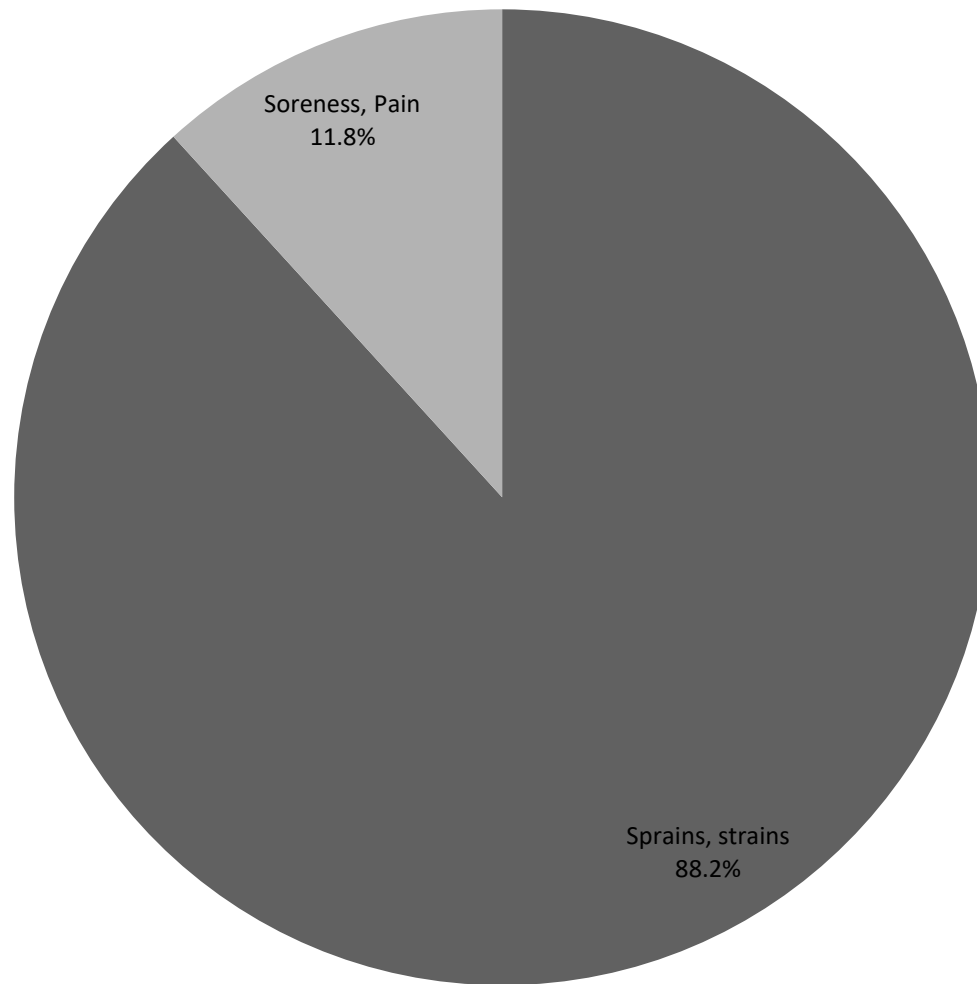
2060

**Chart 43. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders
by part of body affected, Missouri, local government, 2010**



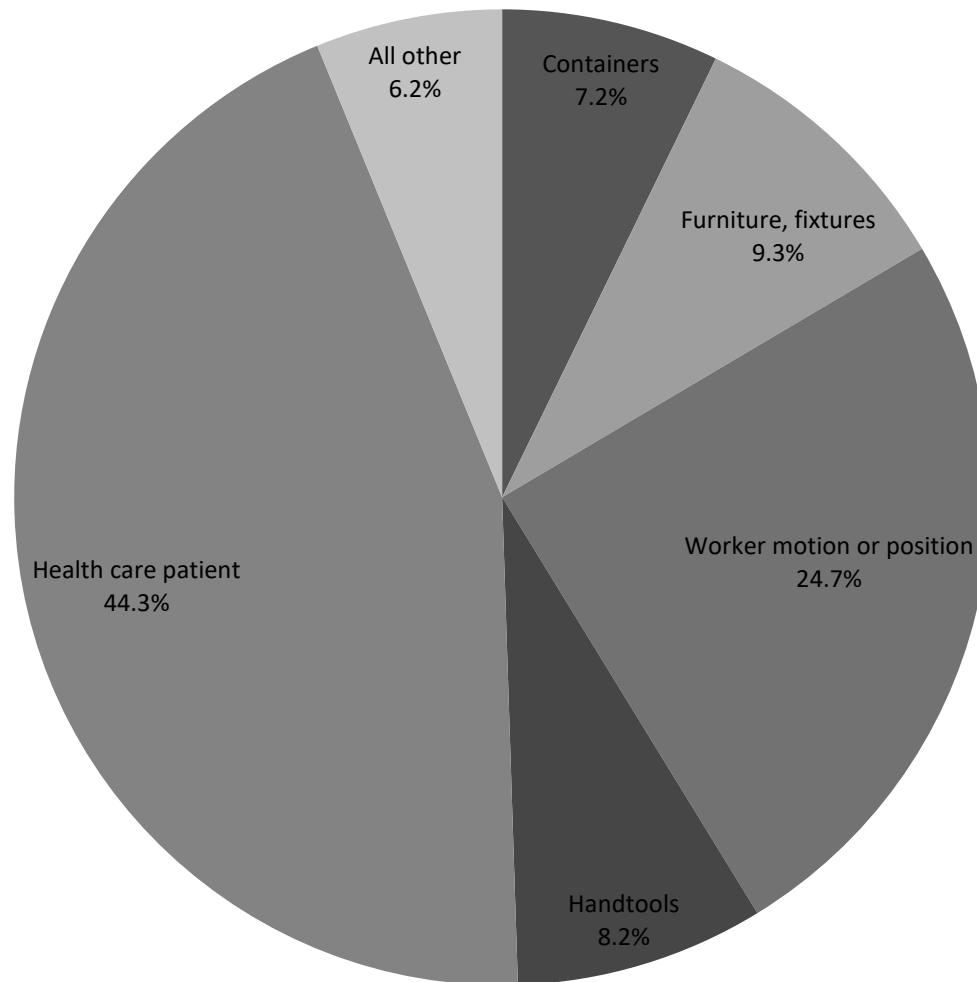
	part of body affected
Back	430.0
Shoulder	160.0
Wrist	260.0

Chart 44. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2010



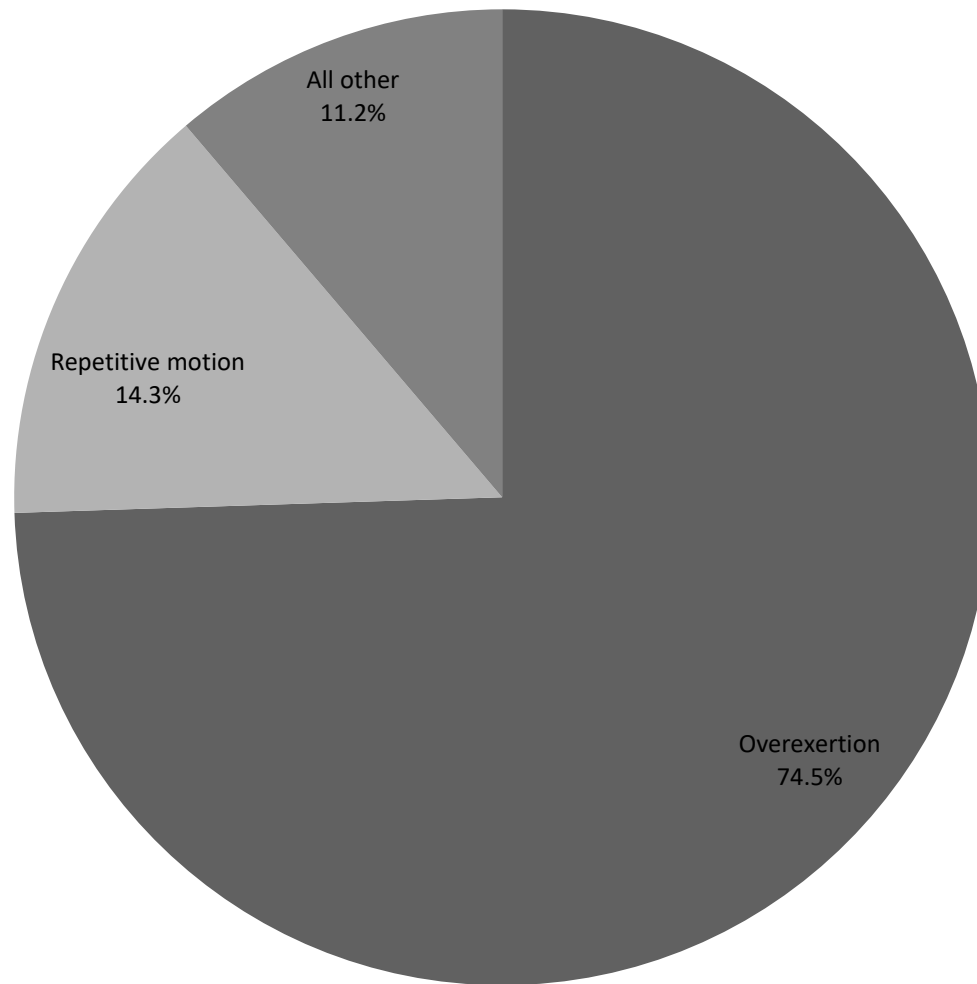
	nature of injury or illness
Sprains, strains	750.0
Soreness, Pain	100.0

Chart 45. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by source of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2010



	source of injury or illness
Containers	70.0
Furniture, fixtures	90.0
Worker motion or position	240.0
Handtools	80.0
Health care patient	430.0
All other	60.0

Chart 46. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by event leading to injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2010



event leading to injury or illness

Overexertion
Repetitive motion
All other

730.0
140.0
110.0

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	14,440	3,750	260	1,360	2,130	10,690	4,810	180	490	1,720	2,070	1,010	400
Gender:													
Male.....	8,870	3,290	260	1,360	1,670	5,580	3,480	140	290	550	330	470	--
Female.....	5,500	460	--	--	460	5,040	1,260	40	200	1,170	1,730	550	80
Age:													
14 to 15.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	290	20	--	--	--	270	140	--	--	--	20	70	--
20 to 24.....	1,530	350	130	80	140	1,180	510	--	--	120	230	310	--
25 to 34.....	2,580	790	90	330	380	1,780	590	20	160	240	570	180	--
35 to 44.....	2,980	750	--	210	540	2,220	1,300	40	60	230	390	140	60
45 to 54.....	4,460	1,200	20	520	660	3,260	1,340	90	150	790	460	200	--
55 to 64.....	2,160	590	--	220	370	1,570	670	20	90	310	320	90	50
65 and over.....	420	30	--	--	30	390	250	--	--	20	80	20	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	1,110	300	--	100	190	820	310	--	20	110	220	120	--
3 to 11 months.....	2,830	630	70	300	270	2,200	690	--	40	630	640	170	--
1 to 5 years.....	5,060	1,210	160	440	610	3,850	1,810	30	160	440	630	540	--
More than 5 years.....	5,360	1,610	30	530	1,060	3,750	1,930	140	270	540	580	180	100
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :													
White only.....	7,730	2,600	210	1,000	1,390	5,130	2,640	50	290	590	1,000	390	170
Black only.....	770	130	--	--	110	640	170	--	--	70	270	110	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	230	80	--	--	70	140	40	--	--	20	--	60	--
Asian only.....	60	40	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	5,620	890	40	340	510	4,730	1,950	130	190	1,030	770	450	210

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [14,440 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male.....	61.4	87.7	100.0	100.0	78.4	52.2	72.3	77.8	59.2	32.0	15.9	46.5	--
Female.....	38.1	12.3	--	--	21.6	47.1	26.2	22.2	40.8	68.0	83.6	54.5	20.0
Age:													
14 to 15.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	2.0	0.5	--	--	--	2.5	2.9	--	--	--	1.0	6.9	--
20 to 24.....	10.6	9.3	50.0	5.9	6.6	11.0	10.6	--	--	7.0	11.1	30.7	--
25 to 34.....	17.9	21.1	34.6	24.3	17.8	16.7	12.3	11.1	32.7	14.0	27.5	17.8	--
35 to 44.....	20.6	20.0	--	15.4	25.4	20.8	27.0	22.2	12.2	13.4	18.8	13.9	15.0
45 to 54.....	30.9	32.0	7.7	38.2	31.0	30.5	27.9	50.0	30.6	45.9	22.2	19.8	--
55 to 64.....	15.0	15.7	--	16.2	17.4	14.7	13.9	11.1	18.4	18.0	15.5	8.9	12.5
65 and over.....	2.9	0.8	--	--	1.4	3.6	5.2	--	--	1.2	3.9	2.0	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	7.7	8.0	--	7.4	8.9	7.7	6.4	--	4.1	6.4	10.6	11.9	--
3 to 11 months.....	19.6	16.8	26.9	22.1	12.7	20.6	14.3	--	8.2	36.6	30.9	16.8	--
1 to 5 years.....	35.0	32.3	61.5	32.4	28.6	36.0	37.6	16.7	32.7	25.6	30.4	53.5	--
More than 5 years.....	37.1	42.9	11.5	39.0	49.8	35.1	40.1	77.8	55.1	31.4	28.0	17.8	25.0
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	53.5	69.3	80.8	73.5	65.3	48.0	54.9	27.8	59.2	34.3	48.3	38.6	42.5
Black only.....	5.3	3.5	--	--	5.2	6.0	3.5	--	--	4.1	13.0	10.9	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	1.6	2.1	--	--	3.3	1.3	0.8	--	--	1.2	--	5.9	--
Asian only.....	0.4	1.1	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	38.9	23.7	15.4	25.0	23.9	44.2	40.5	72.2	38.8	59.9	37.2	44.6	52.5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	14,440	3,750	260	1,360	2,130	10,690	4,810	180	490	1,720	2,070	1,010	400
Management occupations.....	160	70	60	--	--	90	--	--	--	30	20	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	470	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	400	--	40	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	790	--	--	--	--	780	20	--	--	290	470	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	990	--	--	--	--	990	--	--	--	--	980	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	20	--	--	110	30	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	990	--	--	--	--	980	130	--	--	70	60	700	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	910	60	--	--	50	860	90	--	160	300	150	130	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	50	--	--	--	60	20	--
Sales and related occupations.....	1,020	20	--	--	--	1,000	860	--	110	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	1,080	90	--	--	90	990	470	50	120	190	100	40	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	160	160	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	1,310	1,150	20	1,090	40	160	90	--	30	30	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	1,490	370	--	190	160	1,120	760	80	--	40	20	--	220
Production occupations.....	1,880	1,350	--	--	1,350	530	440	--	--	20	40	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2,570	440	--	70	350	2,130	1,860	--	40	130	20	30	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	14,440	3,750	260	1,360	2,130	10,690	4,810	180	490	1,720	2,070	1,010	400
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,080	110	--	40	60	980	870	--	--	80	--	20	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	730	190	--	--	190	530	450	--	30	20	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	670	--	--	--	--	670	--	--	--	--	660	--	--
Registered nurses.....	440	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	--	--	160	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	430	--	--	--	--	410	330	--	--	--	--	--	--
Photographers.....	400	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	400	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	380	310	--	310	--	80	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	370	40	--	--	40	330	70	--	80	100	40	30	--
Retail salespersons.....	350	--	--	--	--	350	320	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	320	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	80	60	80	80	--
Carpenters.....	290	280	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	290	--	--	--	--	290	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	280	--	--	--	--	280	70	--	--	60	--	150	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	220	80	--	20	50	130	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	150	20	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	190	120	--	50	70	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Customer service representatives.....	180	--	--	--	--	170	110	--	--	30	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	170	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	20	--	--	100	20	--	--
Cooks, restaurant.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	140	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	140	130	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home health aides.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	130	130	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	130	110	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	120	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office clerks, general.....	120	--	--	--	--	110	20	--	50	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	14,440	3,750	260	1,360	2,130	10,690	4,810	180	490	1,720	2,070	1,010	400
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	5,220	1,160	160	410	600	4,060	1,750	90	120	850	930	260	60
Bruises, contusions.....	1,370	210	--	60	140	1,160	380	--	140	100	250	80	200
Cuts, lacerations.....	810	240	--	90	140	570	300	--	--	60	60	150	--
Punctures.....	330	40	--	--	20	290	270	--	--	--	20	--	--
Fractures.....	1,870	780	70	460	260	1,090	570	40	40	250	130	60	--
Heat burns.....	370	60	--	--	50	310	60	--	--	--	20	220	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	360	180	--	--	170	190	110	--	--	20	40	--	--
Tendonitis.....	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	60	50	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	110	50	--	--	50	60	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	460	110	--	50	60	340	120	--	30	30	110	30	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	920	210	--	50	160	710	220	--	--	110	110	70	200
Eye.....	280	140	--	20	120	140	70	--	--	30	20	20	--
Neck.....	170	40	--	--	20	130	60	--	--	--	50	20	--
Trunk.....	4,450	920	80	320	510	3,530	1,600	60	110	740	760	200	60
Shoulder.....	1,420	360	70	120	170	1,050	430	30	--	390	140	30	--
Back.....	2,130	380	--	170	210	1,740	760	20	70	280	480	100	--
Upper extremities.....	4,270	1,370	80	430	860	2,900	1,510	50	30	320	500	450	--
Arm.....	820	190	--	50	140	630	430	--	--	60	90	20	--
Wrist.....	1,180	490	--	230	260	680	210	20	--	160	220	50	--
Hand, except finger.....	630	210	60	40	120	420	140	--	--	30	30	200	--
Finger.....	1,470	420	--	100	320	1,050	660	--	--	50	150	160	--
Lower extremities.....	3,130	910	90	420	390	2,220	970	40	230	400	370	170	50
Knee.....	1,250	320	20	140	170	930	360	--	160	70	210	100	--
Ankle.....	650	150	60	60	30	500	250	--	40	90	70	40	--
Foot, except toe.....	550	270	--	170	90	280	150	--	--	60	40	--	--
Toe.....	110	50	--	--	30	60	30	--	20	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	190	90	--	30	60	100	30	--	--	--	60	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,300	210	--	90	110	1,090	430	30	120	140	230	90	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2010 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

[illegible]

Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products.....	170	60	--	--	50	110	40	--	--	30	30	--	--
Containers.....	1,400	280	--	20	250	1,120	660	--	--	270	70	80	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	580	90	--	20	60	500	290	--	30	30	80	30	--
Machinery.....	750	340	--	40	300	400	190	--	50	30	20	70	--
Parts and materials.....	1,350	560	--	240	310	790	650	--	--	60	40	30	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	2,220	790	130	200	460	1,420	720	30	--	270	250	110	--
Worker motion or position.....	2,180	790	130	200	460	1,390	700	30	--	270	250	100	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	3,460	920	--	570	340	2,540	1,040	60	230	430	490	270	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	650	210	--	70	130	450	200	60	--	50	70	70	--
Vehicles.....	1,530	190	--	90	90	1,350	760	--	90	150	100	20	220
Person, other than worker.....	1,150	--	--	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	300	820	--	--
Health care patient.....	1,080	--	--	--	--	1,080	--	--	--	280	790	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	3,470	1,030	90	280	660	2,440	1,380	20	70	200	240	290	--
Struck by object.....	1,310	450	70	140	240	860	530	--	30	90	60	140	--
Struck against object.....	1,180	210	--	80	130	970	520	--	30	90	60	70	190
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	890	340	--	60	270	550	300	--	--	20	110	70	--
Fall to lower level.....	1,160	570	--	450	110	590	230	30	100	100	70	40	--
Fall on same level.....	1,300	190	--	60	120	1,110	320	20	--	370	270	110	--
Slips, trips.....	390	50	--	--	40	340	190	--	--	70	40	30	--
Overexertion.....	3,010	560	20	140	400	2,440	1,050	70	100	460	620	90	50
Overexertion in lifting.....	1,950	350	--	100	240	1,610	640	40	60	430	340	80	--
Repetitive motion.....	840	380	--	40	340	460	210	30	--	60	120	30	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	790	270	--	60	200	530	90	--	--	60	120	240	--
Transportation accidents.....	740	110	--	90	20	630	370	--	90	110	50	--	--
Highway accident.....	620	80	--	70	--	540	300	--	80	100	50	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	300	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	20	260	--	--
by person.....	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	20	250	--	--
by animal.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

See footnotes at end of table.

Chemicals, chemical products.....	1.2	1.6	--	--	2.3	1.0	0.8	--	--	1.7	1.4	--	--
Containers.....	9.7	7.5	--	1.5	11.7	10.5	13.7	--	--	15.7	3.4	7.9	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	4.0	2.4	--	1.5	2.8	4.7	6.0	--	6.1	1.7	3.9	3.0	--
Machinery.....	5.2	9.1	--	2.9	14.1	3.7	4.0	--	10.2	1.7	1.0	6.9	--
Parts and materials.....	9.3	14.9	--	17.6	14.6	7.4	13.5	--	--	3.5	1.9	3.0	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	15.4	21.1	50.0	14.7	21.6	13.3	15.0	16.7	--	15.7	12.1	10.9	--
Worker motion or position.....	15.1	21.1	50.0	14.7	21.6	13.0	14.6	16.7	--	15.7	12.1	9.9	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	24.0	24.5	--	41.9	16.0	23.8	21.6	33.3	46.9	25.0	23.7	26.7	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	4.5	5.6	--	5.1	6.1	4.2	4.2	33.3	--	2.9	3.4	6.9	--
Vehicles.....	10.6	5.1	--	6.6	4.2	12.6	15.8	--	18.4	8.7	4.8	2.0	55.0
Person, other than worker.....	8.0	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	17.4	39.6	--	--
Health care patient.....	7.5	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	16.3	38.2	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	24.0	27.5	34.6	20.6	31.0	22.8	28.7	11.1	14.3	11.6	11.6	28.7	--
Struck by object.....	9.1	12.0	26.9	10.3	11.3	8.0	11.0	--	6.1	5.2	2.9	13.9	--
Struck against object.....	8.2	5.6	--	5.9	6.1	9.1	10.8	--	6.1	5.2	2.9	6.9	47.5
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	6.2	9.1	--	4.4	12.7	5.1	6.2	--	--	1.2	5.3	6.9	--
Fall to lower level.....	8.0	15.2	--	33.1	5.2	5.5	4.8	16.7	20.4	5.8	3.4	4.0	--
Fall on same level.....	9.0	5.1	--	4.4	5.6	10.4	6.7	11.1	--	21.5	13.0	10.9	--
Slips, trips.....	2.7	1.3	--	--	1.9	3.2	4.0	--	--	4.1	1.9	3.0	--
Overexertion.....	20.8	14.9	7.7	10.3	18.8	22.8	21.8	38.9	20.4	26.7	30.0	8.9	12.5
Overexertion in lifting.....	13.5	9.3	--	7.4	11.3	15.1	13.3	22.2	12.2	25.0	16.4	7.9	--
Repetitive motion.....	5.8	10.1	--	2.9	16.0	4.3	4.4	16.7	--	3.5	5.8	3.0	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	5.5	7.2	--	4.4	9.4	5.0	1.9	--	--	3.5	5.8	23.8	--
Transportation accidents.....	5.1	2.9	--	6.6	0.9	5.9	7.7	--	18.4	6.4	2.4	--	--
Highway accident.....	4.3	2.1	--	5.1	--	5.1	6.2	--	16.3	5.8	2.4	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	1.2	12.6	--	--
by person.....	1.9	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	1.2	12.1	--	--
by animal.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Missouri--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [14,440 cases].....	80.4	106.8	213.9	140.6	87.9	74.0	109.7	33.1	33.6	64.5	66.6	59.0	73.2
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	29.1	33.1	129.1	41.8	24.8	28.1	40.0	15.8	7.8	32.1	30.0	15.0	10.5
Bruises, contusions.....	7.6	6.0	--	6.5	5.8	8.0	8.6	--	9.4	3.9	8.0	4.9	37.4
Cuts, lacerations.....	4.5	6.7	--	9.2	5.8	4.0	6.8	--	--	2.2	1.8	8.5	--
Punctures.....	1.8	1.0	--	--	0.6	2.0	6.0	--	--	--	0.6	--	--
Fractures.....	10.4	22.3	55.9	47.3	10.6	7.6	13.0	7.5	2.4	9.3	4.2	3.4	--
Heat burns.....	2.0	1.6	--	--	2.1	2.1	1.4	--	--	--	0.6	13.0	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	2.0	5.1	--	--	7.0	1.3	2.5	--	--	0.6	1.2	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.4	1.5	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	0.6	1.4	--	--	2.0	0.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	2.5	3.2	--	4.8	2.7	2.4	2.7	--	2.3	1.3	3.5	1.9	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	5.1	6.1	--	4.7	6.7	4.9	5.1	--	--	4.1	3.4	3.9	35.8
Eye.....	1.5	4.0	--	2.2	4.8	0.9	1.5	--	--	1.1	0.5	1.1	--
Neck.....	0.9	1.2	--	--	1.0	0.9	1.3	--	--	--	1.5	0.9	--
Trunk.....	24.8	26.1	68.5	33.1	21.1	24.5	36.4	10.5	7.5	27.8	24.4	11.9	11.8
Shoulder.....	7.9	10.3	56.4	12.7	7.0	7.3	9.8	6.2	--	14.7	4.4	1.9	--
Back.....	11.9	10.9	--	17.8	8.5	12.1	17.4	3.8	4.9	10.6	15.4	5.7	--
Upper extremities.....	23.8	39.1	63.6	44.6	35.7	20.1	34.4	8.2	2.3	11.8	16.0	26.4	--
Arm.....	4.6	5.4	--	5.3	5.7	4.4	9.8	--	--	2.3	2.9	1.5	--
Wrist.....	6.6	14.0	--	23.4	10.8	4.7	4.9	3.8	--	6.1	7.2	3.1	--
Hand, except finger.....	3.5	6.1	51.5	3.7	4.8	2.9	3.1	--	--	1.0	0.8	11.6	--
Finger.....	8.2	12.0	--	9.8	13.2	7.3	15.2	--	--	2.0	4.7	9.2	--
Lower extremities.....	17.4	25.8	73.9	43.6	16.3	15.4	22.1	7.6	15.3	14.9	12.0	10.2	8.6
Knee.....	7.0	9.2	17.0	14.0	6.8	6.5	8.2	--	11.0	2.6	6.9	5.9	--
Ankle.....	3.6	4.3	50.9	6.4	1.1	3.4	5.7	--	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.3	--
Foot, except toe.....	3.1	7.7	--	17.6	3.9	1.9	3.3	--	--	2.4	1.2	--	--
Toe.....	0.6	1.4	--	--	1.4	0.4	0.8	--	1.5	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	1.1	2.7	--	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.6	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Multiple parts.....	7.2	5.8	--	9.5	4.5	7.6	9.7	6.2	7.9	5.4	7.5	5.4	--

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2010 --- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	0.9	1.8	--	--	2.1	0.7	0.9	--	--	1.1	0.9	--	--
Containers.....	7.8	8.0	--	2.2	10.3	7.8	15.1	--	--	10.1	2.2	4.9	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	3.3	2.5	--	2.6	2.6	3.4	6.6	--	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.6	--
Machinery.....	4.2	9.7	--	4.2	12.3	2.8	4.3	--	3.7	1.0	0.6	4.3	--
Parts and materials.....	7.5	15.8	--	24.4	12.9	5.5	14.7	--	--	2.3	1.4	1.5	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	12.4	22.6	110.3	20.3	19.2	9.9	16.4	6.2	--	10.3	8.1	6.2	--
Worker motion or position.....	12.1	22.4	110.3	20.3	18.9	9.6	16.1	6.2	--	10.0	7.9	6.0	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	19.3	26.2	--	58.8	13.9	17.6	23.8	10.2	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.8	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	3.6	5.9	--	7.6	5.3	3.1	4.5	11.0	--	1.8	2.1	4.2	--
Vehicles.....	8.5	5.4	--	9.1	3.9	9.3	17.4	--	5.9	5.6	3.3	1.1	39.6
Person, other than worker.....	6.4	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	11.3	26.4	--	--
Health care patient.....	6.0	--	--	--	--	7.5	--	--	--	10.7	25.4	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	19.3	29.3	70.8	28.7	27.4	16.9	31.4	2.7	4.7	7.6	7.7	17.0	--
Struck by object.....	7.3	12.7	57.7	14.2	9.9	5.9	12.0	--	1.7	3.4	1.9	8.2	--
Struck against object.....	6.6	6.1	--	7.7	5.4	6.7	11.8	--	2.1	3.2	2.1	4.1	34.8
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	5.0	9.8	--	6.4	11.2	3.8	6.7	--	--	0.9	3.6	4.0	--
Fall to lower level.....	6.5	16.2	--	46.5	4.7	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.9	3.7	2.3	2.2	--
Fall on same level.....	7.2	5.4	--	6.5	5.1	7.7	7.3	2.9	--	13.9	8.6	6.4	--
Slips, trips.....	2.1	1.4	--	--	1.8	2.3	4.4	--	--	2.5	1.1	2.0	--
Overexertion.....	16.7	16.0	18.5	14.0	16.7	16.9	24.0	12.7	6.5	17.4	20.1	5.2	9.8
Overexertion in lifting.....	10.9	9.8	--	9.8	9.9	11.1	14.5	7.2	4.0	16.1	10.8	4.6	--
Repetitive motion.....	4.7	10.8	--	4.0	14.1	3.2	4.7	5.2	--	2.2	4.0	1.8	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	4.4	7.6	--	6.4	8.4	3.7	2.1	--	--	2.4	3.8	13.7	--
Transportation accidents.....	4.1	3.1	--	8.8	0.9	4.4	8.4	--	5.9	4.0	1.7	--	--
Highway accident.....	3.5	2.2	--	6.8	--	3.8	6.8	--	5.8	3.7	1.6	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	0.6	8.3	--	--
by person.....	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	0.6	8.0	--	--
by animal.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--private industry									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,440 cases].....	100.0	16.5	11.6	15.5	11.7	15.0	5.5	24.2	8
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	18.8	8.9	14.1	9.5	15.2	5.7	27.7	10
Female.....	100.0	12.9	16.2	17.8	15.3	14.7	5.1	18.0	7
Age:									
14 to 15.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
16 to 19.....	100.0	31.0	20.7	27.6	13.8	--	--	--	2
20 to 24.....	100.0	35.3	17.6	20.3	13.1	3.3	3.9	6.5	2
25 to 34.....	100.0	17.4	11.6	19.4	9.7	17.4	5.4	19.0	7
35 to 44.....	100.0	10.4	8.1	14.1	9.7	23.8	6.7	26.5	13
45 to 54.....	100.0	13.2	13.9	13.0	11.0	15.0	5.4	28.5	10
55 to 64.....	100.0	16.2	7.9	13.4	17.1	11.1	5.6	28.2	10
65 and over.....	100.0	11.9	4.8	14.3	9.5	7.1	4.8	50.0	30
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	19.8	14.4	20.7	8.1	9.0	7.2	20.7	5
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	12.0	20.1	13.4	11.3	15.5	2.5	24.7	7
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	19.8	10.5	15.8	11.7	16.6	5.1	20.8	7
More than 5 years.....	100.0	15.1	7.6	15.3	12.9	14.6	7.1	27.6	10
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White only.....	100.0	17.7	11.4	14.1	10.5	14.1	6.3	25.7	8
Black only.....	100.0	24.7	11.7	19.5	15.6	7.8	6.5	14.3	4
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	8.7	13.0	34.8	13.0	13.0	8.7	8.7	5
Asian only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,440 cases]	100.0	16.5	11.6	15.5	11.7	15.0	5.5	24.2	8
Management occupations.....	100.0	56.3	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	1
Business and financial operations occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	13
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	100.0	--	--	25.0	--	75.0	--	--	12
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Community and social services occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	100.0	--	--	27.7	29.8	31.9	--	4.3	10
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	100.0	10.1	44.3	12.7	7.6	10.1	5.1	10.1	2
Healthcare support occupations.....	100.0	11.1	19.2	16.2	9.1	20.2	6.1	18.2	7
Protective service occupations.....	100.0	18.8	18.8	12.5	12.5	--	--	25.0	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	100.0	22.2	11.1	26.3	24.2	3.0	5.1	6.1	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	100.0	12.1	11.0	17.6	9.9	17.6	11.0	20.9	10
Personal care and service occupations.....	100.0	--	17.6	17.6	11.8	11.8	--	23.5	7
Sales and related occupations.....	100.0	13.7	8.8	9.8	14.7	22.5	2.0	27.5	12
Office and administrative support occupations.....	100.0	19.4	12.0	17.6	7.4	12.0	5.6	25.9	6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	100.0	37.5	--	43.8	--	--	--	--	3
Construction and extraction occupations.....	100.0	10.7	6.1	10.7	9.2	13.0	9.2	42.7	24
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	100.0	38.9	9.4	12.1	8.1	10.1	3.4	18.8	3
Production occupations.....	100.0	17.6	8.5	18.1	11.2	21.8	4.3	18.6	8
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	100.0	8.9	9.3	10.5	11.7	10.9	7.0	41.6	20

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--private industry									
Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,440 cases]	100.0	16.5	11.6	15.5	11.7	15.0	5.5	24.2	8
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	6.5	13.0	6.5	10.2	9.3	10.2	45.4	25
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	100.0	9.6	11.0	13.7	11.0	16.4	2.7	34.2	12
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	11.9	22.4	11.9	11.9	26.9	3.0	11.9	7
Registered nurses.....	100.0	6.8	68.2	9.1	4.5	4.5	--	6.8	2
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	100.0	7.0	--	9.3	--	32.6	--	46.5	14
Photographers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	10
Construction laborers.....	100.0	10.5	7.9	7.9	13.2	--	5.3	52.6	44
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	13.5	8.1	16.2	8.1	27.0	16.2	8.1	14
Retail salespersons.....	100.0	28.6	8.6	11.4	34.3	--	--	14.3	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	9.4	9.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	9.4	37.5	13
Carpenters.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	20.7	--	72.4	108
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	100.0	69.0	10.3	10.3	--	--	--	--	1
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	100.0	14.3	10.7	14.3	46.4	--	--	7.1	7
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	100.0	18.2	--	18.2	9.1	18.2	--	27.3	12
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	100.0	10.5	10.5	15.8	10.5	15.8	10.5	26.3	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	21.1	--	--	21.1	6
Customer service representatives.....	100.0	11.1	11.1	--	--	--	--	55.6	63
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	100.0	--	--	--	17.6	--	17.6	41.2	28
Security guards.....	100.0	21.4	14.3	14.3	--	--	--	21.4	4
Cooks, restaurant.....	100.0	28.6	21.4	42.9	--	--	--	--	3
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	100.0	50.0	--	--	--	28.6	--	--	2
Home health aides.....	100.0	--	--	23.1	--	--	--	61.5	75
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	100.0	15.4	--	15.4	--	15.4	--	38.5	15
Cashiers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--	13
Office clerks, general.....	100.0	41.7	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	2

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,440 cases].....	100.0	16.5	11.6	15.5	11.7	15.0	5.5	24.2	8
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	12.5	13.6	16.7	15.3	12.5	5.9	23.6	7
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	32.1	12.4	16.1	13.1	15.3	1.5	8.8	3
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	29.6	11.1	23.5	6.2	6.2	8.6	14.8	4
Punctures.....	100.0	81.8	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Fractures.....	100.0	9.1	7.0	4.3	3.7	25.7	5.9	44.9	21
Heat burns.....	100.0	21.6	13.5	13.5	37.8	5.4	--	--	7
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	--	8.3	16.7	16.7	27.8	5.6	27.8	14
Tendonitis.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	16
Chemical burns.....	100.0	50.0	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	3
Amputations.....	100.0	--	--	18.2	18.2	--	--	54.5	37
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100.0	10.9	--	15.2	6.5	30.4	4.3	28.3	12
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	47.8	13.0	21.7	5.4	2.2	2.2	8.7	2
Eye.....	100.0	42.9	14.3	25.0	--	--	--	10.7	2
Neck.....	100.0	11.8	29.4	17.6	--	--	--	29.4	3
Trunk.....	100.0	8.8	14.8	13.0	13.5	14.8	7.0	28.3	10
Shoulder.....	100.0	4.9	23.2	13.4	10.6	13.4	4.9	29.6	10
Back.....	100.0	11.7	12.2	14.6	17.4	14.1	7.0	23.5	10
Upper extremities.....	100.0	20.1	11.5	15.0	9.4	20.1	3.5	20.6	7
Arm.....	100.0	6.1	7.3	15.9	4.9	37.8	4.9	23.2	19
Wrist.....	100.0	7.6	10.2	11.9	9.3	28.8	3.4	28.0	14
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	28.6	14.3	14.3	25.4	7.9	3.2	7.9	3
Finger.....	100.0	32.7	12.9	17.7	6.1	9.5	2.7	17.7	3
Lower extremities.....	100.0	15.7	6.1	15.0	11.8	14.4	7.7	29.4	12
Knee.....	100.0	15.2	3.2	12.8	16.8	21.6	10.4	20.8	12
Ankle.....	100.0	20.0	13.8	13.8	7.7	10.8	--	33.8	7
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	20.0	5.5	7.3	5.5	9.1	7.3	43.6	21
Toe.....	100.0	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	12
Body systems.....	100.0	31.6	15.8	36.8	--	--	--	15.8	3
Multiple parts.....	100.0	9.2	10.8	20.0	20.8	13.1	4.6	22.3	7

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2010 -- Continued

Source of injury, illness:

Chemicals, chemical products.....	100.0	29.4	23.5	29.4	--	11.8	--	--	3
Containers.....	100.0	12.1	7.9	22.9	10.7	16.4	7.1	23.6	10
Furniture, fixtures.....	100.0	15.5	12.1	10.3	6.9	8.6	--	44.8	15
Machinery.....	100.0	13.3	14.7	22.7	9.3	8.0	6.7	22.7	5
Parts and materials.....	100.0	35.6	8.9	13.3	7.4	11.9	5.2	17.8	4
Person, injured or ill worker.....	100.0	11.3	7.7	15.3	19.8	15.3	5.4	24.8	10
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	11.5	7.8	15.1	19.7	15.6	5.5	24.8	10
Floor, ground surfaces.....	100.0	11.0	6.9	13.9	9.8	19.9	5.5	33.2	14
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	20.0	12.3	18.5	12.3	9.2	7.7	20.0	5
Vehicles.....	100.0	22.2	7.8	13.1	9.8	13.1	5.9	28.1	8
Person, other than worker.....	100.0	7.8	42.6	10.4	7.0	19.1	4.3	8.7	2
Health care patient.....	100.0	7.4	44.4	9.3	7.4	19.4	3.7	8.3	2
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment.....	100.0	32.6	14.4	15.3	7.8	8.4	4.0	17.6	3
Struck by object.....	100.0	30.5	15.3	16.0	9.2	9.2	2.3	16.8	3
Struck against object.....	100.0	50.0	9.3	11.9	5.9	7.6	6.8	8.5	2
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	100.0	11.2	20.2	16.9	9.0	6.7	3.4	31.5	6
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	12.1	4.3	9.5	8.6	7.8	6.0	50.9	37
Fall on same level.....	100.0	10.0	4.6	22.3	12.3	23.1	5.4	22.3	11
Slips, trips.....	100.0	23.1	10.3	20.5	25.6	5.1	5.1	10.3	4
Overexertion.....	100.0	9.3	17.6	11.0	10.3	17.9	7.6	26.2	12
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	7.7	25.1	10.8	11.8	17.4	7.7	19.5	9
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	7.1	9.5	14.3	11.9	17.9	7.1	31.0	14
Exposed to harmful substance.....	100.0	29.1	15.2	22.8	19.0	5.1	2.5	7.6	3
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	5.4	6.8	17.6	13.5	21.6	5.4	29.7	12
Highway accident.....	100.0	4.8	8.1	17.7	14.5	22.6	6.5	25.8	12
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	100.0	10.0	16.7	23.3	--	26.7	10.0	10.0	6
by person.....	100.0	10.7	17.9	21.4	--	28.6	10.7	7.1	7
by animal.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--private industry

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4} [14,440 cases].....	100.0	16.5	11.6	15.5	11.7	15.0	5.5	24.2	8
Goods producing	100.0	18.4	7.5	17.3	11.2	10.1	5.6	30.1	8
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	46.2	--	26.9	--	--	--	15.4	2
Construction.....	100.0	12.5	5.9	10.3	9.6	12.5	6.6	43.4	21
Manufacturing.....	100.0	18.3	9.4	20.7	13.1	9.9	5.2	23.5	6
Service providing.....	100.0	15.8	13.1	14.9	12.0	16.7	5.4	22.2	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	100.0	14.1	7.9	12.7	11.4	17.0	5.2	31.6	13
Information.....	100.0	--	--	--	11.1	22.2	--	50.0	35
Financial activities.....	100.0	14.3	18.4	6.1	6.1	38.8	--	16.3	12
Professional and business services.....	100.0	11.0	26.2	18.6	11.0	17.4	5.2	10.5	3
Education and health services.....	100.0	15.0	17.4	17.9	10.6	15.9	4.8	18.4	5
Leisure and hospitality.....	100.0	19.8	10.9	22.8	22.8	4.0	9.9	9.9	5
Other services, except public administration.....	100.0	57.5	--	7.5	10.0	15.0	--	5.0	1

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	14,440	3,750	260	1,360	2,130	10,690	4,810	180	490	1,720	2,070	1,010	400
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	360	110	--	--	110	240	120	--	--	30	80	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	1,400	380	--	110	260	1,020	510	--	--	140	260	70	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	3,830	860	30	340	490	2,980	1,370	60	200	500	550	220	80
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	3,050	1,030	70	510	440	2,030	760	50	60	440	450	180	80
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	1,390	200	--	30	160	1,200	600	--	20	110	250	180	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	980	190	--	--	160	790	330	--	--	310	130	20	--
Not reported.....	3,410	980	130	360	500	2,430	1,110	40	200	180	340	340	210
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	140	20	--	20	--	110	30	--	--	50	20	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	1,050	250	--	70	170	800	420	--	30	70	160	100	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	1,590	240	--	70	170	1,350	720	50	60	210	170	90	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	2,890	550	--	160	370	2,340	820	20	80	710	480	170	70
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	2,080	580	--	270	300	1,500	590	--	30	300	320	200	--
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	1,920	720	60	310	350	1,200	630	20	80	130	260	80	--
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	900	310	--	80	230	590	280	30	--	60	180	20	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	220	40	--	--	30	180	80	--	--	--	90	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	120	20	--	--	--	100	70	--	--	--	30	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	3,510	1,020	160	360	500	2,500	1,180	40	200	180	340	340	210
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	960	100	--	--	90	860	310	--	20	170	120	240	--
Monday.....	2,740	890	30	400	460	1,840	1,030	50	100	200	340	80	--
Tuesday.....	2,320	680	--	230	440	1,650	730	20	140	290	330	110	--
Wednesday.....	2,490	700	70	270	370	1,790	740	20	120	430	290	160	--
Thursday.....	2,590	640	--	250	380	1,940	870	50	100	290	280	120	--
Friday.....	2,330	570	70	190	300	1,760	720	40	--	270	490	180	50
Saturday.....	1,010	170	60	20	90	830	410	--	--	70	220	110	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [14,440 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	2.5	2.9	--	--	5.2	2.2	2.5	--	--	1.7	3.9	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	9.7	10.1	--	8.1	12.2	9.5	10.6	--	--	8.1	12.6	6.9	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	26.5	22.9	11.5	25.0	23.0	27.9	28.5	33.3	40.8	29.1	26.6	21.8	20.0
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	21.1	27.5	26.9	37.5	20.7	19.0	15.8	27.8	12.2	25.6	21.7	17.8	20.0
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	9.6	5.3	--	2.2	7.5	11.2	12.5	--	4.1	6.4	12.1	17.8	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	6.8	5.1	--	--	7.5	7.4	6.9	--	--	18.0	6.3	2.0	--
Not reported.....	23.6	26.1	50.0	26.5	23.5	22.7	23.1	22.2	40.8	10.5	16.4	33.7	52.5
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	1.0	0.5	--	1.5	--	1.0	0.6	--	--	2.9	1.0	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	7.3	6.7	--	5.1	8.0	7.5	8.7	--	6.1	4.1	7.7	9.9	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	11.0	6.4	--	5.1	8.0	12.6	15.0	27.8	12.2	12.2	8.2	8.9	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	20.0	14.7	--	11.8	17.4	21.9	17.0	11.1	16.3	41.3	23.2	16.8	17.5
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	14.4	15.5	--	19.9	14.1	14.0	12.3	--	6.1	17.4	15.5	19.8	--
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	13.3	19.2	23.1	22.8	16.4	11.2	13.1	11.1	16.3	7.6	12.6	7.9	--
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	6.2	8.3	--	5.9	10.8	5.5	5.8	16.7	--	3.5	8.7	2.0	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	1.5	1.1	--	--	1.4	1.7	1.7	--	--	--	4.3	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	0.8	0.5	--	--	--	0.9	1.5	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	24.3	27.2	61.5	26.5	23.5	23.4	24.5	22.2	40.8	10.5	16.4	33.7	52.5
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	6.6	2.7	--	--	4.2	8.0	6.4	--	4.1	9.9	5.8	23.8	--
Monday.....	19.0	23.7	11.5	29.4	21.6	17.2	21.4	27.8	20.4	11.6	16.4	7.9	--
Tuesday.....	16.1	18.1	--	16.9	20.7	15.4	15.2	11.1	28.6	16.9	15.9	10.9	--
Wednesday.....	17.2	18.7	26.9	19.9	17.4	16.7	15.4	11.1	24.5	25.0	14.0	15.8	--
Thursday.....	17.9	17.1	--	18.4	17.8	18.1	18.1	27.8	20.4	16.9	13.5	11.9	--
Friday.....	16.1	15.2	26.9	14.0	14.1	16.5	15.0	22.2	--	15.7	23.7	17.8	12.5
Saturday.....	7.0	4.5	23.1	1.5	4.2	7.8	8.5	--	--	4.1	10.6	10.9	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--private industry									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [14,440 cases].....	100.0	16.5	11.6	15.5	11.7	15.0	5.5	24.2	8
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	100.0	16.7	13.9	22.2	11.1	8.3	--	25.0	5
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	100.0	19.3	7.9	15.0	11.4	13.6	7.9	24.3	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	100.0	19.8	11.5	17.5	9.7	13.3	4.7	23.5	6
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	100.0	16.7	11.1	14.1	13.1	15.1	5.9	24.3	10
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	100.0	15.1	10.1	18.0	15.1	17.3	5.8	18.0	7
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	100.0	10.2	36.7	7.1	6.1	9.2	5.1	25.5	4
Not reported.....	100.0	13.8	7.0	15.2	12.9	18.8	5.0	27.0	12
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began.....	100.0	21.4	--	28.6	--	--	21.4	14.3	5
Less than 1 hour.....	100.0	20.0	8.6	18.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	26.7	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	100.0	25.2	7.5	21.4	11.3	11.9	3.8	18.9	4
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	100.0	14.9	22.5	13.5	11.1	17.0	4.2	17.3	5
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	100.0	16.3	10.6	14.9	16.3	12.5	3.8	24.5	9
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	100.0	16.7	9.4	13.0	8.3	13.5	7.8	31.3	13
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	100.0	15.6	16.7	16.7	8.9	14.4	6.7	21.1	6
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	100.0	--	--	9.1	13.6	36.4	--	22.7	12
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	100.0	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	50.0	38
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	100.0	13.7	6.8	15.1	13.1	18.2	5.1	27.9	12
Day of week:									
Sunday.....	100.0	14.6	4.2	19.8	20.8	20.8	3.1	16.7	7
Monday.....	100.0	22.6	12.0	10.9	10.9	15.7	6.6	21.2	7
Tuesday.....	100.0	10.8	9.5	19.8	12.1	15.1	4.3	28.9	10
Wednesday.....	100.0	15.3	20.1	13.3	10.0	10.8	6.8	23.7	6
Thursday.....	100.0	18.9	8.1	17.0	10.4	13.1	5.0	27.4	8
Friday.....	100.0	12.0	12.0	17.2	13.7	14.6	6.4	23.6	10
Saturday.....	100.0	21.8	8.9	12.9	7.9	22.8	3.0	22.8	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Occupation	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total.....	80.4	5.1	1.5	0.9	24.8	11.9	7.9	23.8	4.6	8.2	3.5	6.6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	219.1	--	--	--	68.1	60.3	--	79.5	16.5	--	--	60.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	189.3	14.3	3.9	3.6	61.2	48.9	5.4	28.0	10.6	4.9	--	9.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	182.7	--	--	--	78.4	--	74.5	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	176.8	9.1	3.2	2.2	69.7	31.7	24.1	35.9	9.6	13.1	4.4	6.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	174.6	32.3	6.2	--	27.0	11.3	9.7	73.9	6.0	43.3	16.1	4.4
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	174.3	5.7	2.9	2.7	49.7	21.9	18.1	49.0	6.6	6.5	--	32.2
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	171.7	6.8	--	--	71.7	49.0	14.6	49.5	5.2	14.8	--	27.1
Production occupations (51-0000)	113.0	7.8	5.3	--	22.4	9.0	7.9	57.8	20.1	19.3	5.3	11.4
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	101.4	11.7	--	--	24.2	--	--	22.5	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	67.0	2.4	--	--	40.1	9.6	25.8	8.3	1.7	2.1	--	3.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	67.0	3.1	--	--	13.7	6.6	3.2	33.9	3.1	12.6	14.2	2.5
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	45.0	1.7	--	1.2	17.9	8.3	1.9	4.6	--	2.0	1.0	0.8
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	37.6	--	--	--	5.2	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	36.5	2.2	--	--	9.2	4.6	2.3	10.6	1.1	4.1	--	4.9
Architecture and engineering occupations (17-0000)	26.9	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	9.0	--	8.7	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	16.3	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	7.5	--	--	6.4	--

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Occupation	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total.....	80.4	17.4	7.0	3.6	3.7	1.1	7.2	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	219.1	66.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	189.3	47.8	17.5	15.5	4.1	--	32.4	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	182.7	98.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	176.8	39.3	12.7	13.3	6.4	1.1	19.4	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair								

occupations (49-0000)	174.6	27.6	10.5	6.1	3.9	2.8	10.7	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	174.3	53.7	20.2	4.9	23.2	2.4	11.1	--
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	171.7	23.6	14.2	3.5	3.8	5.5	13.0	--
Production occupations (51-0000)	113.0	16.6	6.8	1.5	5.6	3.3	4.4	--
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	101.4	21.6	--	--	--	--	20.5	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	67.0	9.0	4.3	1.4	--	--	5.7	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	67.0	10.6	6.4	1.8	1.9	--	4.9	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	45.0	14.4	7.0	1.4	4.1	--	5.0	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	37.6	18.0	8.7	5.7	--	--	4.0	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	36.5	8.2	4.2	2.1	1.4	--	5.8	--
Architecture and engineering occupations (17-0000)	26.9	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	16.3	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.2	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Occupation	Private Industry	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total.....	80.4	29.1	10.4	6.3	4.5	1.8	7.6	2.0	0.4	0.6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	219.1	134.3	64.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	189.3	78.5	23.2	7.1	5.7	--	14.0	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	182.7	164.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	176.8	84.4	18.0	7.0	6.7	--	15.8	--	--	2.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	174.6	39.1	16.4	37.9	7.0	30.9	31.6	2.9	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	174.3	56.2	59.9	13.6	11.1	2.5	4.0	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	171.7	86.7	5.6	--	--	--	25.6	--	--	--
Production occupations (51-0000)	113.0	24.6	23.5	8.9	8.3	--	6.2	3.5	1.9	3.0
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	101.4	27.9	--	10.1	10.1	--	18.6	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	67.0	41.1	3.4	2.9	2.0	--	3.3	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	67.0	13.4	2.6	12.0	12.0	--	6.7	16.2	--	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	45.0	14.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	--	7.7	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	37.6	17.8	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	36.5	10.4	2.9	3.8	3.8	--	2.7	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations (17-0000)	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	16.3	--	6.8	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

[illegible]

occupations (49-0000)	174.6	2.1	--	6.3	--	--	7.1	--	30.8
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	174.3	--	--	3.5	--	--	6.6	--	25.4
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	171.7	--	--	13.3	--	12.7	18.4	12.2	19.0
Production occupations (51-0000)	113.0	8.1	--	3.2	2.0	--	5.9	1.7	23.4
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	101.4	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	13.7
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	67.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	1.4	6.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	67.0	--	--	2.2	--	--	6.3	1.7	5.6
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	45.0	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	3.9	8.6
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	37.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.7
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	36.5	3.4	--	0.7	--	--	6.6	0.7	5.0
Architecture and engineering occupations (17-0000)	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	14.3	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 18. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Occupation	Private Industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total.....	80.4	0.9	7.8	3.3	4.2	7.5	6.4	6.0	12.4	12.1	19.3	2.3	8.5	7.9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	219.1	--	69.3	--	--	--	--	--	70.3	69.9	66.6	--	--	7.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	189.3	4.2	16.8	10.6	11.6	4.8	--	--	23.4	22.5	56.7	3.2	15.8	40.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	182.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	151.2	151.2	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	176.8	--	24.3	5.0	6.5	20.2	--	--	25.3	25.0	35.3	--	47.2	10.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	174.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	13.6	55.8	--	--	16.2	15.3	23.5	10.8	29.8	18.4
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	174.3	2.1	3.8	3.7	7.4	19.6	--	--	29.5	29.5	70.1	6.5	11.6	19.8
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	171.7	--	3.2	5.7	--	4.5	101.7	100.4	19.2	19.2	25.0	--	--	8.2
Production occupations (51-0000)	113.0	3.2	12.0	2.7	15.1	14.2	--	--	22.1	21.9	25.2	7.6	3.2	7.6
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	101.4	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--	49.6	--	13.8	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	67.0	--	--	1.8	1.4	--	37.3	37.2	5.0	4.8	12.4	--	2.8	4.5
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	67.0	--	7.9	2.7	7.0	--	--	--	6.0	5.7	15.8	4.0	--	20.8
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	45.0	--	6.5	7.0	0.7	3.1	--	--	5.6	5.3	11.5	1.5	6.9	2.0
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	37.6	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	6.6	4.7	4.7	13.2	--	4.2	4.4
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	36.5	--	7.2	2.9	0.7	--	--	--	8.7	8.7	11.0	--	2.8	2.1
Architecture and engineering occupations (17-0000)	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	7.8	11.4	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	16.3	--	--	2.5	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	6.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Occupation	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total.....	80.4	19.3	7.3	6.6	5.0	6.5	7.2	2.1	16.7	10.9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	219.1	--	--	--	--	--	120.4	--	14.1	10.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	189.3	32.6	8.3	18.0	4.4	26.1	15.9	--	52.7	34.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	182.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000)	176.8	37.8	16.6	9.4	10.7	16.5	13.0	5.4	42.0	24.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	174.6	102.0	24.0	63.6	13.1	11.0	9.2	2.7	21.6	11.3
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	174.3	27.2	11.8	9.4	3.6	58.8	3.5	3.9	22.9	17.3
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	171.7	24.6	4.0	3.6	17.0	3.9	14.8	--	65.0	29.7
Production occupations (51-0000)	113.0	33.0	11.8	4.9	15.4	3.2	4.1	2.2	18.5	10.3
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	101.4	14.9	--	11.9	--	13.1	18.2	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	67.0	4.5	--	3.0	--	--	6.3	--	36.5	33.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	67.0	21.5	10.6	4.7	5.8	1.1	8.2	1.2	5.5	5.2
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	45.0	9.6	7.2	1.5	0.8	1.5	4.3	3.6	12.8	6.7
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	37.6	7.1	--	4.5	--	4.9	--	--	3.8	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	36.5	7.1	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.8	4.0	2.5	6.2	5.3
Architecture and engineering occupations (17-0000)	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	16.3	9.7	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

[illegible]

occupations (49-0000)	174.6	6.9	7.0	3.3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	174.3	4.3	7.1	9.2	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	36.9
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	171.7	9.7	7.5	--	--	--	28.5	28.5	--	--	14.2
Production occupations (51-0000)	113.0	16.7	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.9
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	101.4	--	--	10.1	--	--	13.2	13.2	--	--	19.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)	67.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	--	3.3	2.6	--	--	7.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	67.0	1.5	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.6
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	45.0	--	--	4.9	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	37.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	5.5	--	--	8.9
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	36.5	5.2	1.2	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.6
Architecture and engineering occupations (17-0000)	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000)	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total.....	80.4	5.1	1.5	0.9	24.8	11.9	7.9	23.8	4.6	8.2	3.5	6.6
Gender:												
Male.....	89.5	6.7	2.1	0.7	27.0	11.7	8.7	27.7	6.1	11.1	4.4	5.2
Female.....	69.1	3.2	0.8	1.2	21.9	12.0	6.8	19.1	2.8	4.6	2.4	8.3
Age:												
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	60.2	--	--	--	14.3	8.9	--	20.9	--	11.0	9.7	--
20 to 24.....	91.6	6.2	1.8	--	19.0	9.0	6.0	43.3	2.6	20.6	11.2	5.7
25 to 34.....	60.8	4.2	2.3	1.4	19.3	12.3	3.2	18.2	1.2	7.8	4.5	4.0
35 to 44.....	80.0	3.6	2.2	0.8	23.2	13.4	6.5	27.9	11.1	8.5	2.7	4.4
45 to 54.....	96.3	7.6	0.6	0.9	29.4	9.5	14.4	24.9	4.2	5.8	1.3	13.0
55 to 64.....	81.5	3.7	0.9	0.8	31.0	16.7	9.1	15.9	3.4	4.8	1.5	5.2
65 and over.....	75.7	8.1	--	--	34.9	5.9	3.3	9.3	5.9	--	--	--
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations.....	16.3	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	7.5	--	--	6.4	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	6.4	--	--	--	3.1	--	2.7	1.9	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	26.9	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	9.0	--	8.7	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	219.1	--	--	--	68.1	60.3	--	79.5	16.5	--	--	60.8
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	67.0	2.4	--	--	40.1	9.6	25.8	8.3	1.7	2.1	--	3.6
Healthcare support occupations.....	171.7	6.8	--	--	71.7	49.0	14.6	49.5	5.2	14.8	--	27.1
Protective service occupations.....	101.4	11.7	--	--	24.2	--	--	22.5	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	67.0	3.1	--	--	13.7	6.6	3.2	33.9	3.1	12.6	14.2	2.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	189.3	14.3	3.9	3.6	61.2	48.9	5.4	28.0	10.6	4.9	--	9.8
Personal care and service occupations.....	37.6	--	--	--	5.2	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	45.0	1.7	--	1.2	17.9	8.3	1.9	4.6	--	2.0	1.0	0.8
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	2.2	--	--	9.2	4.6	2.3	10.6	1.1	4.1	--	4.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	182.7	--	--	--	78.4	--	74.5	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174.3	5.7	2.9	2.7	49.7	21.9	18.1	49.0	6.6	6.5	--	32.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	174.6	32.3	6.2	--	27.0	11.3	9.7	73.9	6.0	43.3	16.1	4.4
Production occupations.....	113.0	7.8	5.3	--	22.4	9.0	7.9	57.8	20.1	19.3	5.3	11.4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	176.8	9.1	3.2	2.2	69.7	31.7	24.1	35.9	9.6	13.1	4.4	6.4

Table 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Private Industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total.....	80.4	17.4	7.0	3.6	3.7	1.1	7.2	--
Gender:								
Male.....	89.5	19.5	8.0	3.9	4.7	1.2	6.8	--

Female.....	69.1	14.9	5.8	3.2	2.4	0.9	7.8	--
Age:								
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	60.2	16.3	--	--	9.3	--	5.6	--
20 to 24.....	91.6	17.2	5.3	8.2	1.6	0.9	4.6	--
25 to 34.....	60.8	12.6	6.1	3.5	2.4	1.3	3.6	--
35 to 44.....	80.0	15.4	6.0	2.8	3.5	1.6	7.5	--
45 to 54.....	96.3	24.7	9.3	4.1	4.9	0.7	8.2	--
55 to 64.....	81.5	17.8	8.9	2.0	4.4	0.7	11.7	--
65 and over.....	75.7	7.5	--	--	--	--	12.9	--
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations.....	16.3	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.2	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	26.9	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	33.4	11.2	--	--	--	--	8.9	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	219.1	66.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	67.0	9.0	4.3	1.4	--	--	5.7	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	171.7	23.6	14.2	3.5	3.8	5.5	13.0	--
Protective service occupations.....	101.4	21.6	--	--	--	--	20.5	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	67.0	10.6	6.4	1.8	1.9	--	4.9	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	189.3	47.8	17.5	15.5	4.1	--	32.4	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	37.6	18.0	8.7	5.7	--	--	4.0	--
Sales and related occupations.....	45.0	14.4	7.0	1.4	4.1	--	5.0	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	8.2	4.2	2.1	1.4	--	5.8	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	182.7	98.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174.3	53.7	20.2	4.9	23.2	2.4	11.1	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	174.6	27.6	10.5	6.1	3.9	2.8	10.7	--
Production occupations.....	113.0	16.6	6.8	1.5	5.6	3.3	4.4	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	176.8	39.3	12.7	13.3	6.4	1.1	19.4	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Private Industry	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total.....	80.4	29.1	10.4	6.3	4.5	1.8	7.6	2.0	0.4	0.6
Gender:										
Male.....	89.5	29.9	13.1	9.2	6.0	3.2	8.7	1.5	0.3	0.8
Female.....	69.1	27.9	7.2	2.8	2.6	0.2	6.3	2.7	0.4	0.3
Age:										
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	60.2	11.3	7.4	14.1	14.1	--	6.3	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	91.6	25.9	4.9	20.0	3.6	16.4	9.5	10.6	1.0	--
25 to 34.....	60.8	23.5	6.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	5.7	2.2	0.6	0.6
35 to 44.....	80.0	25.8	12.0	8.4	8.2	--	7.0	1.1	--	--
45 to 54.....	96.3	37.5	16.3	3.1	2.9	--	10.1	0.9	--	1.0
55 to 64.....	81.5	35.9	7.2	2.8	2.4	--	6.4	--	--	0.6
65 and over.....	75.7	15.1	11.1	7.0	7.0	--	6.9	--	--	--
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations.....	16.3	--	6.8	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	33.4	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	219.1	134.3	64.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	67.0	41.1	3.4	2.9	2.0	--	3.3	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	171.7	86.7	5.6	--	--	--	25.6	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	101.4	27.9	--	10.1	10.1	--	18.6	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	67.0	13.4	2.6	12.0	12.0	--	6.7	16.2	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	189.3	78.5	23.2	7.1	5.7	--	14.0	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	37.6	17.8	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	45.0	14.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	--	7.7	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	10.4	2.9	3.8	3.8	--	2.7	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	182.7	164.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174.3	56.2	59.9	13.6	11.1	2.5	4.0	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	174.6	39.1	16.4	37.9	7.0	30.9	31.6	2.9	--	--
Production occupations.....	113.0	24.6	23.5	8.9	8.3	--	6.2	3.5	1.9	3.0
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	176.8	84.4	18.0	7.0	6.7	--	15.8	--	--	2.1

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Private Industry	Nature of injury or illness							
		Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries			Soreness Pain		All other natures
				Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total.....	80.4	2.0	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.0	7.4	2.2	11.7
Gender:									
Male.....	89.5	1.6	--	2.8	0.9	0.7	6.4	1.6	15.1

Female.....	69.1	2.6	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.3	8.8	3.1	7.5
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	60.2	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	10.4
20 to 24.....	91.6	--	--	2.1	--	--	7.0	2.3	10.0
25 to 34.....	60.8	1.0	--	2.9	--	1.9	5.4	2.0	8.3
35 to 44.....	80.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	--	--	10.5	3.7	11.8
45 to 54.....	96.3	4.4	--	3.4	1.0	1.5	7.1	0.9	12.2
55 to 64.....	81.5	2.6	--	3.8	2.3	0.7	7.6	3.2	13.9
65 and over.....	75.7	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	27.5
Major occupational group:									
Management occupations.....	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Business and financial operations occupations.....	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	14.3	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	219.1	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	67.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	1.4	6.9
Healthcare support occupations.....	171.7	--	--	13.3	--	12.7	18.4	12.2	19.0
Protective service occupations.....	101.4	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	13.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	67.0	--	--	2.2	--	--	6.3	1.7	5.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	189.3	--	--	9.9	--	6.1	21.1	13.0	30.1
Personal care and service occupations.....	37.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.7
Sales and related occupations.....	45.0	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	3.9	8.6
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	3.4	--	0.7	--	--	6.6	0.7	5.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	182.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174.3	--	--	3.5	--	--	6.6	--	25.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	174.6	2.1	--	6.3	--	--	7.1	--	30.8
Production occupations.....	113.0	8.1	--	3.2	2.0	--	5.9	1.7	23.4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	176.8	2.2	--	5.3	3.6	--	16.7	3.4	24.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Private Industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total.....	80.4	0.9	7.8	3.3	4.2	7.5	6.4	6.0	12.4	12.1	19.3	2.3	8.5	7.9
Gender:														
Male.....	89.5	0.9	8.0	3.2	6.2	12.4	1.2	0.9	13.1	12.9	19.8	3.7	12.0	9.1
Female.....	69.1	1.0	7.6	3.4	1.7	1.5	12.9	12.5	11.5	11.3	18.8	0.5	4.2	6.1
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	60.2	--	--	12.5	11.1	8.4	--	--	--	--	8.0	3.2	5.1	5.2
20 to 24.....	91.6	1.0	4.8	--	5.1	19.7	10.1	8.9	11.8	11.4	13.5	2.8	4.0	18.0
25 to 34.....	60.8	1.3	6.1	1.7	4.3	6.0	7.3	7.1	8.6	8.6	9.6	2.1	5.9	7.8
35 to 44.....	80.0	1.0	9.3	3.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	8.6	8.4	20.6	3.4	8.8	7.7
45 to 54.....	96.3	0.5	10.2	2.5	3.4	6.9	8.2	7.8	16.7	16.4	26.8	2.1	11.9	7.3
55 to 64.....	81.5	0.9	7.5	2.2	2.1	6.6	2.7	2.4	19.7	19.2	25.1	1.1	9.1	4.4
65 and over.....	75.7	--	--	24.6	--	--	--	--	6.2	5.9	20.0	--	13.4	4.3
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations.....	16.3	--	--	2.5	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	6.3
Business and financial operations occupations.....	6.4	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.7	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	7.8	11.4	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	219.1	--	69.3	--	--	--	--	--	70.3	69.9	66.6	--	--	7.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	67.0	--	--	1.8	1.4	--	37.3	37.2	5.0	4.8	12.4	--	2.8	4.5
Healthcare support occupations.....	171.7	--	3.2	5.7	--	4.5	101.7	100.4	19.2	19.2	25.0	--	--	8.2
Protective service occupations.....	101.4	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--	49.6	--	13.8	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	67.0	--	7.9	2.7	7.0	--	--	--	6.0	5.7	15.8	4.0	--	20.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	189.3	4.2	16.8	10.6	11.6	4.8	--	--	23.4	22.5	56.7	3.2	15.8	40.0
Personal care and service occupations.....	37.6	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	6.6	4.7	4.7	13.2	--	4.2	4.4
Sales and related occupations.....	45.0	--	6.5	7.0	0.7	3.1	--	--	5.6	5.3	11.5	1.5	6.9	2.0
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	--	7.2	2.9	0.7	--	--	--	8.7	8.7	11.0	--	2.8	2.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	182.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	151.2	151.2	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174.3	2.1	3.8	3.7	7.4	19.6	--	--	29.5	29.5	70.1	6.5	11.6	19.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	174.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	13.6	55.8	--	--	16.2	15.3	23.5	10.8	29.8	18.4
Production occupations.....	113.0	3.2	12.0	2.7	15.1	14.2	--	--	22.1	21.9	25.2	7.6	3.2	7.6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	176.8	--	24.3	5.0	6.5	20.2	--	--	25.3	25.0	35.3	--	47.2	10.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total.....	80.4	19.3	7.3	6.6	5.0	6.5	7.2	2.1	16.7	10.9
Gender:										
Male.....	89.5	27.0	9.9	10.2	6.1	9.1	4.8	1.9	17.5	10.6
Female.....	69.1	9.9	4.0	2.2	3.7	3.1	10.3	2.4	15.8	11.3
Age:										
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	60.2	32.2	14.2	8.3	9.7	--	--	--	9.3	7.8
20 to 24.....	91.6	39.1	10.0	19.5	9.4	3.9	5.4	2.2	9.5	6.8
25 to 34.....	60.8	16.7	8.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.6	1.7	12.2	7.8
35 to 44.....	80.0	19.4	7.8	4.6	6.3	4.5	5.3	2.0	18.0	11.0
45 to 54.....	96.3	18.5	6.0	8.7	3.5	12.5	11.6	2.9	23.1	16.8
55 to 64.....	81.5	12.0	4.9	2.5	4.1	6.7	10.7	2.5	14.7	9.3
65 and over.....	75.7	6.0	--	--	2.8	3.2	12.9	--	28.2	6.9
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations.....	16.3	9.7	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	3.1
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	219.1	--	--	--	--	--	120.4	--	14.1	10.9
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	67.0	4.5	--	3.0	--	--	6.3	--	36.5	33.0
Healthcare support occupations.....	171.7	24.6	4.0	3.6	17.0	3.9	14.8	--	65.0	29.7
Protective service occupations.....	101.4	14.9	--	11.9	--	13.1	18.2	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	67.0	21.5	10.6	4.7	5.8	1.1	8.2	1.2	5.5	5.2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	189.3	32.6	8.3	18.0	4.4	26.1	15.9	--	52.7	34.9
Personal care and service occupations.....	37.6	7.1	--	4.5	--	4.9	--	--	3.8	--
Sales and related occupations.....	45.0	9.6	7.2	1.5	0.8	1.5	4.3	3.6	12.8	6.7
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	7.1	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.8	4.0	2.5	6.2	5.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	182.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174.3	27.2	11.8	9.4	3.6	58.8	3.5	3.9	22.9	17.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	174.6	102.0	24.0	63.6	13.1	11.0	9.2	2.7	21.6	11.3
Production occupations.....	113.0	33.0	11.8	4.9	15.4	3.2	4.1	2.2	18.5	10.3
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	176.8	37.8	16.6	9.4	10.7	16.5	13.0	5.4	42.0	24.3

Table 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2010

Occupation	Private Industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness									
		Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				All other events
				Total	Highway accidents		Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	
Total.....	80.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.5	--	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	13.5
Gender:											
Male.....	89.5	4.2	4.0	5.3	4.4	--	0.8	0.6	0.2	--	14.8

Female.....	69.1	5.4	4.9	2.6	2.2	--	2.8	2.7	--	--	11.9
Age:											
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	60.2	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4
20 to 24.....	91.6	1.9	14.0	1.0	--	--	2.6	2.1	--	--	12.1
25 to 34.....	60.8	3.5	5.2	4.2	3.7	--	3.6	3.6	--	--	7.3
35 to 44.....	80.0	3.4	3.7	4.7	4.5	--	1.4	1.4	--	--	17.6
45 to 54.....	96.3	8.0	2.8	3.9	3.0	--	0.6	0.5	--	--	12.3
55 to 64.....	81.5	5.6	1.4	4.7	3.6	--	0.8	0.6	--	--	22.3
65 and over.....	75.7	--	--	8.0	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Major occupational group:											
Management occupations.....	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
Business and financial operations occupations.....	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	13.0	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	219.1	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	67.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	--	3.3	2.6	--	--	7.9
Healthcare support occupations.....	171.7	9.7	7.5	--	--	--	28.5	28.5	--	--	14.2
Protective service occupations.....	101.4	--	--	10.1	--	--	13.2	13.2	--	--	19.4
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	67.0	1.5	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	189.3	7.0	9.9	12.9	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	28.9
Personal care and service occupations.....	37.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	5.5	--	--	8.9
Sales and related occupations.....	45.0	--	--	4.9	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	5.2	1.2	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	182.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	152.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174.3	4.3	7.1	9.2	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	36.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	174.6	6.9	7.0	3.3	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Production occupations.....	113.0	16.7	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.9
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	176.8	7.3	2.6	25.1	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	27.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male.....	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54.....	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years.....	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-rac

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [0 cases].....	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male.....	--	66.7	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54.....	--	66.7	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years.....	--	66.7	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race." NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 26. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--state government

Occupation	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 27. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--state government

Characteristic	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [0 cases].....	--	38.7	--	38.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than worker.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--state government

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government ^{2,3,4} [0 cases].....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods producing.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
Manufacturing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 29. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	2,060	--	--	--	--	2,060	280	--	--	--	1,240	--	--	460
Gender:														
Male.....	1,160	--	--	--	--	1,160	220	--	--	--	490	--	--	440
Female.....	890	--	--	--	--	890	70	--	--	--	750	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	390	--	--	--	--	390	50	--	--	--	230	--	--	110
35 to 44.....	380	--	--	--	--	380	50	--	--	--	180	--	--	110
45 to 54.....	780	--	--	--	--	780	140	--	--	--	480	--	--	160
55 to 64.....	410	--	--	--	--	410	40	--	--	--	290	--	--	60
65 and over.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
1 to 5 years.....	630	--	--	--	--	630	90	--	--	--	360	--	--	130
More than 5 years.....	1,180	--	--	--	--	1,180	180	--	--	--	670	--	--	320
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only.....	1,370	--	--	--	--	1,370	130	--	--	--	970	--	--	240
Black only.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	570	--	--	--	--	570	140	--	--	--	210	--	--	210

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-rac

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 30. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [2,060 cases].....	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Gender:														
Male.....	56.3	--	--	--	--	56.3	78.6	--	--	--	39.5	--	--	95.7
Female.....	43.2	--	--	--	--	43.2	25.0	--	--	--	60.5	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	18.9	--	--	--	--	18.9	17.9	--	--	--	18.5	--	--	23.9
35 to 44.....	18.4	--	--	--	--	18.4	17.9	--	--	--	14.5	--	--	23.9
45 to 54.....	37.9	--	--	--	--	37.9	50.0	--	--	--	38.7	--	--	34.8
55 to 64.....	19.9	--	--	--	--	19.9	14.3	--	--	--	23.4	--	--	13.0
65 and over.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	5.8	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	6.3	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--
1 to 5 years.....	30.6	--	--	--	--	30.6	32.1	--	--	--	29.0	--	--	28.3
More than 5 years.....	57.3	--	--	--	--	57.3	64.3	--	--	--	54.0	--	--	69.6
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only.....	66.5	--	--	--	--	66.5	46.4	--	--	--	78.2	--	--	52.2
Black only.....	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	27.7	--	--	--	--	27.7	50.0	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	45.7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race." NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 31. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	2,060	--	--	--	--	2,060	280	--	--	--	1,240	--	--	460
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	2,060	--	--	--	--	2,060	280	--	--	--	1,240	--	--	460
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--
Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office clerks, general.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Missouri--local government														
Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	2,060	--	--	--	--	2,060	280	--	--	--	1,240	--	--	460
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	1,200	--	--	--	--	1,200	250	--	--	--	590	--	--	320
Bruises, contusions.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	1,070	--	--	--	--	1,070	170	--	--	--	690	--	--	170
Shoulder.....	280	--	--	--	--	280	80	--	--	--	130	--	--	70
Back.....	590	--	--	--	--	590	70	--	--	--	400	--	--	70
Upper extremities.....	390	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	90
Arm.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Wrist.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	430	--	--	--	--	430	50	--	--	--	200	--	--	160
Knee.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	120
Ankle.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30

Table 33. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2010 -- Continued

[illegible]

Source of injury, illness:														
Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	290	--	--	--	--	290	100	--	--	--	160	--	--	30
Worker motion or position.....	290	--	--	--	--	290	100	--	--	--	160	--	--	30
Floor, ground surfaces.....	580	--	--	--	--	580	50	--	--	--	360	--	--	160
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	80
Vehicles.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Person, other than worker.....	480	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	30
Health care patient.....	440	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	110
Struck by object.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Struck against object.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Slips, trips.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Overexertion.....	730	--	--	--	--	730	30	--	--	--	590	--	--	100
Overexertion in lifting.....	580	--	--	--	--	580	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Transportation accidents.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Highway accident.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
by person.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Missouri--local government														
Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra- tion
Total [2,060 cases].....	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	58.3	--	--	--	--	58.3	89.3	--	--	--	47.6	--	--	69.6
Bruises, contusions.....	9.7	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	--	--	13.7	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	8.3	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	51.9	--	--	--	--	51.9	60.7	--	--	--	55.6	--	--	37.0
Shoulder.....	13.6	--	--	--	--	13.6	28.6	--	--	--	10.5	--	--	15.2
Back.....	28.6	--	--	--	--	28.6	25.0	--	--	--	32.3	--	--	15.2
Upper extremities.....	18.9	--	--	--	--	18.9	--	--	--	--	22.6	--	--	19.6
Arm.....	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--
Wrist.....	13.1	--	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	20.9	--	--	--	--	20.9	17.9	--	--	--	16.1	--	--	34.8
Knee.....	11.7	--	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	26.1
Ankle.....	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5

Table 34. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2010 -- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	14.1	--	--	--	--	14.1	35.7	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	6.5
Worker motion or position.....	14.1	--	--	--	--	14.1	35.7	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	6.5
Floor, ground surfaces.....	28.2	--	--	--	--	28.2	17.9	--	--	--	29.0	--	--	34.8
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	7.3	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	17.4
Vehicles.....	10.2	--	--	--	--	10.2	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Person, other than worker.....	23.3	--	--	--	--	23.3	--	--	--	--	35.5	--	--	6.5
Health care patient.....	21.4	--	--	--	--	21.4	--	--	--	--	35.5	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	8.7	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	23.9
Struck by object.....	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--
Struck against object.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.9	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Slips, trips.....	3.9	--	--	--	--	3.9	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Overexertion.....	35.4	--	--	--	--	35.4	10.7	--	--	--	47.6	--	--	21.7
Overexertion in lifting.....	28.2	--	--	--	--	28.2	--	--	--	--	42.7	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	6.8	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
Transportation accidents.....	6.3	--	--	--	--	6.3	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
Highway accident.....	3.9	--	--	--	--	3.9	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
by person.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 35. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--local government														
Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [2,060 cases].....	84.7	--	--	--	--	86.9	220.3	--	--	--	76.5	--	--	95.2
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	49.4	--	--	--	--	50.7	192.7	--	--	--	36.1	--	--	67.1
Bruises, contusions.....	8.2	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	44.2	--	--	--	--	45.3	131.0	--	--	--	42.7	--	--	34.8
Shoulder.....	11.5	--	--	--	--	11.8	63.5	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	14.0
Back.....	24.2	--	--	--	--	24.9	57.2	--	--	--	24.7	--	--	15.2
Upper extremities.....	16.1	--	--	--	--	16.6	--	--	--	--	17.4	--	--	17.7
Arm.....	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--
Wrist.....	11.1	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	17.8	--	--	--	--	18.2	39.9	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	32.9
Knee.....	10.0	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	25.6
Ankle.....	3.9	--	--	--	--	4.0	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	3.8	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2010 --- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	4.0	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	11.8	--	--	--	--	12.1	74.9	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	6.8
Worker motion or position.....	11.8	--	--	--	--	12.1	74.9	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	6.8
Floor, ground surfaces.....	23.7	--	--	--	--	24.3	40.9	--	--	--	22.1	--	--	33.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	6.3	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	16.4
Vehicles.....	8.7	--	--	--	--	8.9	57.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
Person, other than worker.....	19.9	--	--	--	--	20.5	--	--	--	--	27.2	--	--	6.2
Health care patient.....	18.0	--	--	--	--	18.5	--	--	--	--	27.0	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	7.5	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	22.0
Struck by object.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--
Struck against object.....	2.6	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5	26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	3.9	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3
Slips, trips.....	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	24.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3
Overexertion.....	30.0	--	--	--	--	30.7	26.9	--	--	--	36.6	--	--	20.4
Overexertion in lifting.....	23.9	--	--	--	--	24.6	--	--	--	--	32.9	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	5.8	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.2
Transportation accidents.....	5.4	--	--	--	--	5.5	38.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0
Highway accident.....	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.5	19.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2
by person.....	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,060 cases].....	100.0	5.8	32.0	18.4	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.0	5
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	3.4	43.1	12.1	7.8	8.6	10.3	15.5	3
Female.....	100.0	9.0	18.0	27.0	16.9	10.1	4.5	14.6	5
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	100.0	--	64.1	10.3	--	--	--	--	2
35 to 44.....	100.0	10.5	15.8	39.5	10.5	--	--	10.5	5
45 to 54.....	100.0	7.7	41.0	5.1	10.3	--	7.7	26.9	3
55 to 64.....	100.0	--	--	34.1	19.5	17.1	17.1	--	6
65 and over.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	20
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	41.7	7
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	38.5	--	--	11
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	--	41.3	23.8	7.9	7.9	--	11.1	5
More than 5 years.....	100.0	7.6	28.8	16.9	15.3	6.8	10.2	13.6	4
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White only.....	100.0	7.3	35.0	19.0	12.4	8.0	5.1	13.1	3
Black only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 37. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,060 cases]	100.0	5.8	32.0	18.4	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.0	5
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	100.0	--	38.5	--	30.8	--	--	--	4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	100.0	--	82.9	--	--	--	--	7.3	2
Healthcare support occupations.....	100.0	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	4
Protective service occupations.....	100.0	--	35.5	--	12.9	9.7	16.1	19.4	6
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	100.0	--	--	76.5	--	--	--	--	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	100.0	--	21.1	--	--	21.1	26.3	--	20
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	100.0	41.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Production occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	77.8	37
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	13

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 38. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--local government

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,060 cases]	100.0	5.8	32.0	18.4	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.0	5
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	100.0	--	89.2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	100.0	--	38.5	--	30.8	--	--	--	4
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	100.0	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	27.8	12
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	100.0	--	--	76.5	--	--	--	--	5
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	--	36.4	--	--	36.4	--	--	16
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Fire fighters.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
Office clerks, general.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,060 cases].....	100.0	5.8	32.0	18.4	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.0	5
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	5.0	40.8	15.8	5.8	5.8	8.3	18.3	3
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Cuts, lacerations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	100.0	--	--	--	47.1	--	--	29.4	11
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	100.0	5.6	45.8	12.1	7.5	9.3	8.4	11.2	2
Shoulder.....	100.0	14.3	--	--	--	--	25.0	35.7	21
Back.....	100.0	--	62.7	15.3	8.5	6.8	--	--	2
Upper extremities.....	100.0	--	--	46.2	23.1	--	7.7	--	5
Arm.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Wrist.....	100.0	--	--	63.0	--	--	--	--	5
Hand, except finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	100.0	9.3	18.6	--	14.0	9.3	--	37.2	11
Knee.....	100.0	--	16.7	--	16.7	--	--	41.7	11
Ankle.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	33
Foot, except toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5

Table 39. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2010 -- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	100.0	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	5
Furniture, fixtures.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	100.0	--	--	41.4	17.2	--	--	34.5	6
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	--	--	41.4	17.2	--	--	34.5	6
Floor, ground surfaces.....	100.0	13.8	25.9	8.6	19.0	8.6	8.6	13.8	6
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	--	40.0	33.3	--	--	--	--	3
Vehicles.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	28.6	--	38.1	17
Person, other than worker.....	100.0	--	77.1	--	--	--	--	--	2
Health care patient.....	100.0	--	79.5	--	--	--	--	--	2
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment.....	100.0	--	27.8	--	--	--	--	33.3	6
Struck by object.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Struck against object.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
Fall on same level.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Slips, trips.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Overexertion.....	100.0	--	54.8	17.8	6.8	8.2	5.5	--	2
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	--	58.6	17.2	8.6	8.6	--	--	2
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	--	--	71.4	--	--	--	--	5
Exposed to harmful substance.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	30.8	--	--	6
Highway accident.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
by person.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 40. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--local government

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government ^{2,3,4} [2,060 cases].....	100.0	5.8	32.0	18.4	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.0	5.0
Goods producing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....	100.0	5.8	32.0	18.4	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.0	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	100.0	10.7	--	14.3	17.9	10.7	7.1	42.9	21.0
Information.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services.....	100.0	7.3	41.9	18.5	12.1	8.1	6.5	5.6	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	100.0	--	26.1	23.9	8.7	8.7	13.0	19.6	5.0

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 41. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2010

Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	2,060	--	--	--	--	2,060	280	--	--	--	1,240	--	--	460
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	500	--	--	--	--	500	80	--	--	--	340	--	--	70
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	480	--	--	--	--	480	100	--	--	--	240	--	--	90
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	30	--	--	--	50	--	--	50
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	600	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	90
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	230	--	--	--	--	230	30	--	--	--	140	--	--	60
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	220	--	--	--	--	220	40	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	260	--	--	--	--	260	50	--	--	--	140	--	--	70
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	340	--	--	--	--	340	110	--	--	--	190	--	--	30
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	600	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	90
Day of week:														
Sunday.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Monday.....	230	--	--	--	--	230	30	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Tuesday.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	70	--	--	--	130	--	--	50
Wednesday.....	470	--	--	--	--	470	100	--	--	--	260	--	--	110
Thursday.....	440	--	--	--	--	440	40	--	--	--	330	--	--	60
Friday.....	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	80
Saturday.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	90

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 42. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2010
Missouri--local government

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [2,060 cases].....	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	10.2	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	21.7
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	24.3	--	--	--	--	24.3	28.6	--	--	--	27.4	--	--	15.2
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	23.3	--	--	--	--	23.3	35.7	--	--	--	19.4	--	--	19.6
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	7.3	--	--	--	--	7.3	10.7	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	10.9
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	29.1	--	--	--	--	29.1	--	--	--	--	38.7	--	--	19.6
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began.....	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	11.2	--	--	--	--	11.2	10.7	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	13.0
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	10.7	--	--	--	--	10.7	14.3	--	--	--	13.7	--	--	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	12.6	--	--	--	--	12.6	17.9	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	15.2
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	16.5	--	--	--	--	16.5	39.3	--	--	--	15.3	--	--	6.5
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	8.3	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.1
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	29.1	--	--	--	--	29.1	--	--	--	--	38.7	--	--	19.6
Day of week:														
Sunday.....	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.9
Monday.....	11.2	--	--	--	--	11.2	10.7	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--
Tuesday.....	13.1	--	--	--	--	13.1	25.0	--	--	--	10.5	--	--	10.9
Wednesday.....	22.8	--	--	--	--	22.8	35.7	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	23.9
Thursday.....	21.4	--	--	--	--	21.4	14.3	--	--	--	26.6	--	--	13.0
Friday.....	10.7	--	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	17.4
Saturday.....	16.0	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	17.7	--	--	19.6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 43. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2010

Missouri--local government									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,060 cases].....	100.0	5.8	32.0	18.4	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.0	5
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	100.0	--	28.6	38.1	--	--	--	23.8	3
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	100.0	14.0	22.0	34.0	12.0	--	8.0	8.0	5
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	100.0	--	14.6	8.3	18.8	20.8	8.3	25.0	11
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	100.0	--	--	--	26.7	--	--	40.0	19
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Not reported.....	100.0	--	61.7	13.3	6.7	--	10.0	--	2
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Less than 1 hour.....	100.0	21.7	26.1	--	17.4	--	--	21.7	10
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	100.0	--	--	77.3	--	--	--	--	5
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	100.0	--	42.3	--	--	--	15.4	--	3
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	100.0	--	--	8.8	17.6	26.5	11.8	23.5	20
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	100.0	--	23.5	--	23.5	--	--	35.3	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	100.0	--	61.7	13.3	6.7	--	10.0	--	2
Day of week:									
Sunday.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Monday.....	100.0	26.1	--	26.1	--	17.4	--	--	3
Tuesday.....	100.0	--	40.7	14.8	--	--	22.2	18.5	3
Wednesday.....	100.0	--	--	31.9	8.5	--	8.5	36.2	11
Thursday.....	100.0	--	47.7	13.6	9.1	15.9	--	9.1	2
Friday.....	100.0	--	18.2	22.7	36.4	--	--	--	6
Saturday.....	100.0	--	69.7	--	--	--	--	--	2

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 44. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Local Government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total.....	84.7	1.5	--	--	44.2	24.2	11.5	16.1	2.7	--	--	11.1
Gender:												
Male.....	107.4	--	--	--	68.3	42.4	18.1	10.5	--	--	--	5.6
Female.....	66.4	--	--	--	24.7	9.6	6.1	20.7	3.9	--	--	15.6
Age:												
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	68.1	--	--	--	43.8	40.2	--	15.8	--	--	--	9.5
35 to 44.....	62.6	--	--	--	24.4	11.3	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54.....	118.5	--	--	--	72.3	32.8	24.6	5.4	--	--	--	--
55 to 64.....	106.9	--	--	--	28.8	12.4	15.1	44.2	14.4	--	--	29.7
65 and over.....	55.9	--	--	--	53.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 44. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Local Government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total.....	84.7	17.8	10.0	3.9	--	--	3.8	--
Gender:								
Male.....	107.4	22.5	11.6	3.8	--	--	4.6	--

Female.....	66.4	14.0	8.7	4.0	--	--	3.2	--
Age:								
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	68.1	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44.....	62.6	15.6	12.6	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54.....	118.5	38.7	18.2	8.9	--	--	--	--
55 to 64.....	106.9	12.2	12.0	--	--	--	13.6	--
65 and over.....	55.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 45. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Local Government	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total.....	84.7	49.4	7.1	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	--
Gender:										
Male.....	107.4	82.5	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female.....	66.4	22.7	10.2	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--
Age:										
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	68.1	57.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44.....	62.6	34.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54.....	118.5	66.6	14.9	--	--	--	18.5	--	--	--
55 to 64.....	106.9	51.0	14.9	--	--	--	13.6	--	--	--
65 and over.....	55.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 45. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Local Government	Nature of injury or illness							
		Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries			Soreness Pain		All other natures
				Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total.....	84.7	4.1	--	--	--	--	7.5	--	6.3
Gender:									
Male.....	107.4	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	8.4

Female.....	66.4	7.3	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	4.5
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	68.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44.....	62.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5
45 to 54.....	118.5	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	--
55 to 64.....	106.9	--	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	14.6
65 and over.....	55.9	--	--	--	--	--	34.4	--	--
Major occupational group:									
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 46. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Local Government	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total.....	84.7	--	3.5	4.0	--	--	19.9	18.0	11.8	11.8	23.7	3.2	8.7	8.3
Gender:														
Male.....	107.4	--	2.9	7.8	--	--	34.4	31.1	11.2	11.2	20.9	7.1	9.7	11.0
Female.....	66.4	--	4.0	--	--	--	8.3	7.5	12.3	12.3	26.0	--	7.9	6.0
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	68.1	--	--	--	--	--	37.2	35.0	7.8	7.8	--	9.9	--	--
35 to 44.....	62.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.1	18.1	15.9	--	7.1	8.2
45 to 54.....	118.5	--	--	--	--	--	30.8	27.4	12.7	12.7	44.6	--	11.8	13.0
55 to 64.....	106.9	--	12.0	11.7	--	--	--	--	12.7	12.7	40.2	--	10.6	13.6
65 and over.....	55.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 47. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2010

Characteristic	Local Government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total.....	84.7	7.5	2.8	2.6	--	1.5	3.9	3.2	30.0	23.9
Gender:										
Male.....	107.4	11.8	--	5.5	--	--	5.4	6.5	51.2	39.6
Female.....	66.4	4.0	3.8	--	--	--	2.6	--	12.9	11.3
Age:										
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	68.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.8	33.4
35 to 44.....	62.6	7.4	--	--	--	--	7.5	--	13.6	9.7
45 to 54.....	118.5	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	30.9	28.5
55 to 64.....	106.9	10.6	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	31.5	21.7
65 and over.....	55.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.4	34.4
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 47. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2010

Occupation	Local Government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness									
		Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				All other events
				Total	Highway accidents		Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	
Total.....	84.7	5.8	3.7	5.4	3.4	--	2.4	2.4	--	--	21.4
Gender:											
Male.....	107.4	--	7.5	4.0	--	--	3.3	3.3	--	--	14.5

Female.....	66.4	10.0	--	6.5	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	27.0
Age:											
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	68.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44.....	62.6	--	--	7.1	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
45 to 54.....	118.5	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.8
55 to 64.....	106.9	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.9
65 and over.....	55.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:											
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

2010 Appendix: Glossary

All other occupational illnesses.

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking.

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment.

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure.

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall from a ladder.

Fatality rate.

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment.

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked.

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate.

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry.

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases.

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work.

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment.

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness.

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation.

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups.

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness.

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury.

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected.

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases.

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample.

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame.

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata).

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness.

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary.

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency.

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe.

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest

Unpaid family workers.

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers.

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment.

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship.

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.

2010 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data Users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

Source of Injury

The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted. The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

Census Of Fatal Occupational Injuries Highlights

Industry

- There were 107 total fatalities in Missouri in 2010.
 - One hundred, one fatalities were in private industry. Six fatalities were in government.
 - Forty-seven fatalities were in private industry, goods-producing sectors. Fifty-four fatalities were in private industry, service-providing sectors.
 - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:

- trade, transportation, and utilities with 30;
- natural resources and mining with 25; and
- construction with 12.
- Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting with 25;
 - construction with 12; and
 - manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade with ten each.

Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 65 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 48 (73.8%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities. Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 27 (41.5%) of the fatalities.
 - The goods-producing sector accounted for 17 (26.2%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for six of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Six (100.0%) of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
 - Within public administration, police protection accounted for five (83.3%) of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 36 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 30 (83.3%) of the self-employed worker fatalities. Service-providing sectors accounted for six (16.7%) of the fatalities.
 - The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for 25 (69.4%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Within agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, all other miscellaneous crop farming accounted for 23 (63.9%) of the fatalities.

Location

- The locations of the total occupational fatalities were:
 - 42.1% street or highway;
 - 20.6% industrial place or premises;
 - 14.0% farm;
 - 12.1% other or not reported;
 - 7.5% public building; and
 - 3.7% private residence.

Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities were:
 - 60 (56.1%) transportation incidents;
 - 14 (13.1%) contact with objects and equipment;
 - 14 (13.1%) falls;
 - 13 (12.1%) assaults and violent acts; and
 - 6 (5.6%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.

Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (60) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2010.

- Highway incidents accounted for 38 of the transportation incidents. Non-highway incidents accounted for 15 of the transportation incidents.
- Management occupations accounted for 19 of the transportation incidents. Fourteen of the transportation incidents were in transportation and material moving occupations.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector accounted for 18 of the transportation incidents. Seven of the transportation incidents were in the construction private industry sector.

Homicides

- Eleven of the total occupational fatalities were homicides.
 - Nine of the homicides were homicides by shooting.
 - Eight of the homicides were in the private industry service-providing sectors.
 - Three of the homicides were in sales and related occupations. All three were homicides by shooting.

Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (62) of the total fatalities.
- Persons, plants, animals, and minerals; and vehicles were the leading secondary source for most of the total fatalities, accounting for 21 each.

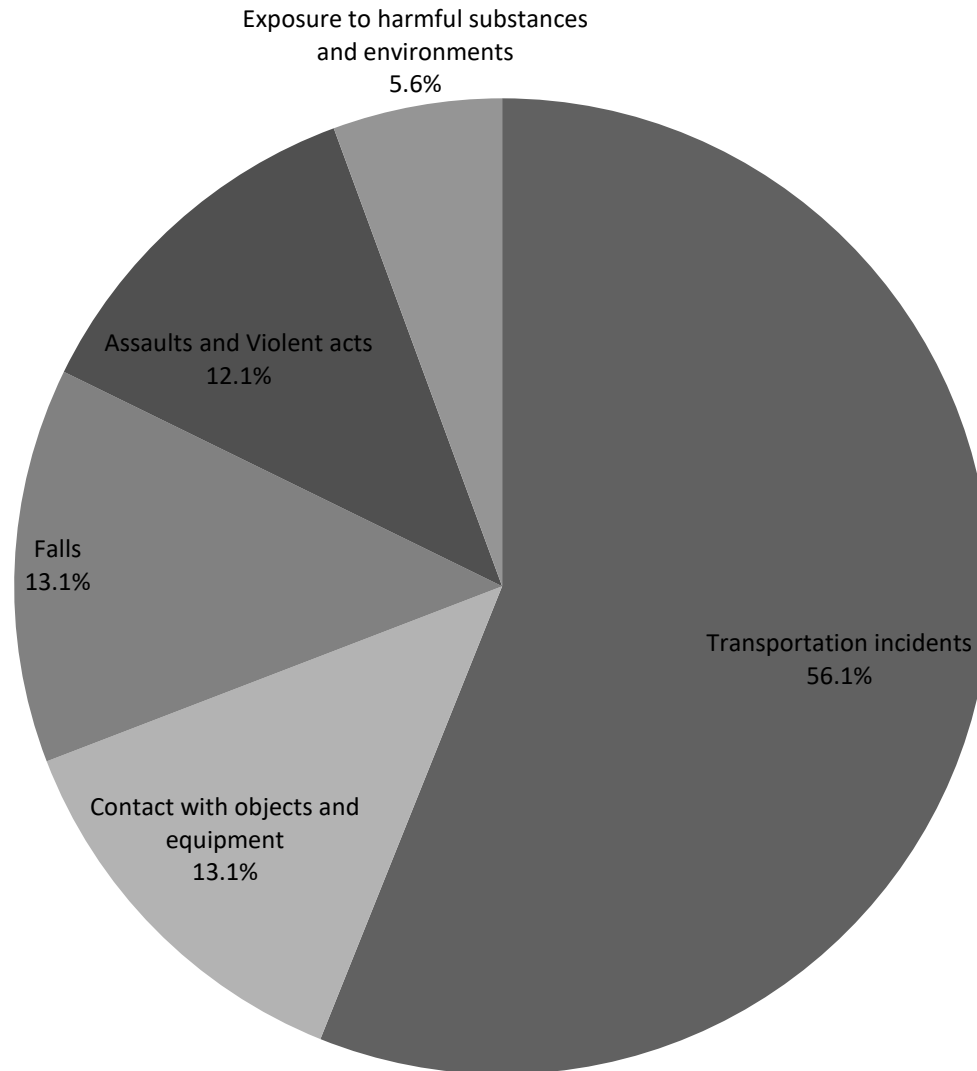
Occupation

- Management occupations was the occupational group with the most (28) fatal occupational injuries.
 - Nineteen of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Farmers and ranchers accounted for 23 of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations.
- There were 19 occupational fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations.
 - Fourteen of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Motor vehicle operators accounted for 15 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
- There were 11 occupational fatalities in construction and extraction occupations.
 - Six of the fatalities in construction and extraction occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Construction trades workers accounted for nine of the occupational fatalities within the construction and extraction occupations.

Worker characteristics

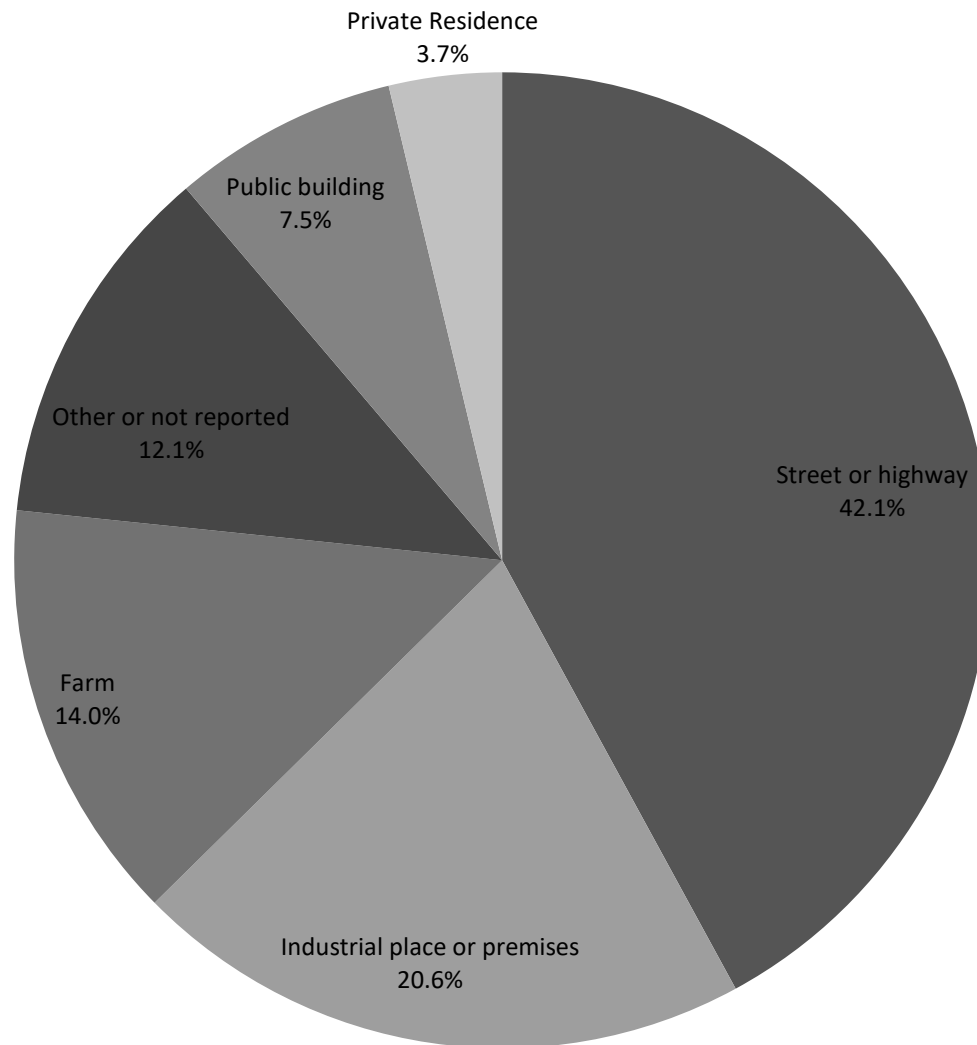
- Men accounted for 100 (93.5%) of the 107 fatal occupational injuries.
 - Fifty-eight (58.0%) of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 25 (23.4%) of the occupational fatalities.
 - Workers aged 35 to 44 years accounted for 23 (21.5%) of the fatalities.
- White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 96 (89.7%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
 - Black, non-Hispanic workers accounted for five (4.7%) of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for three (2.8%) of the occupational fatalities.
 - Asian workers accounted for three (2.8%) of the fatalities.

Chart A-1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Missouri, 2010, all ownerships (107 total fatal injuries)



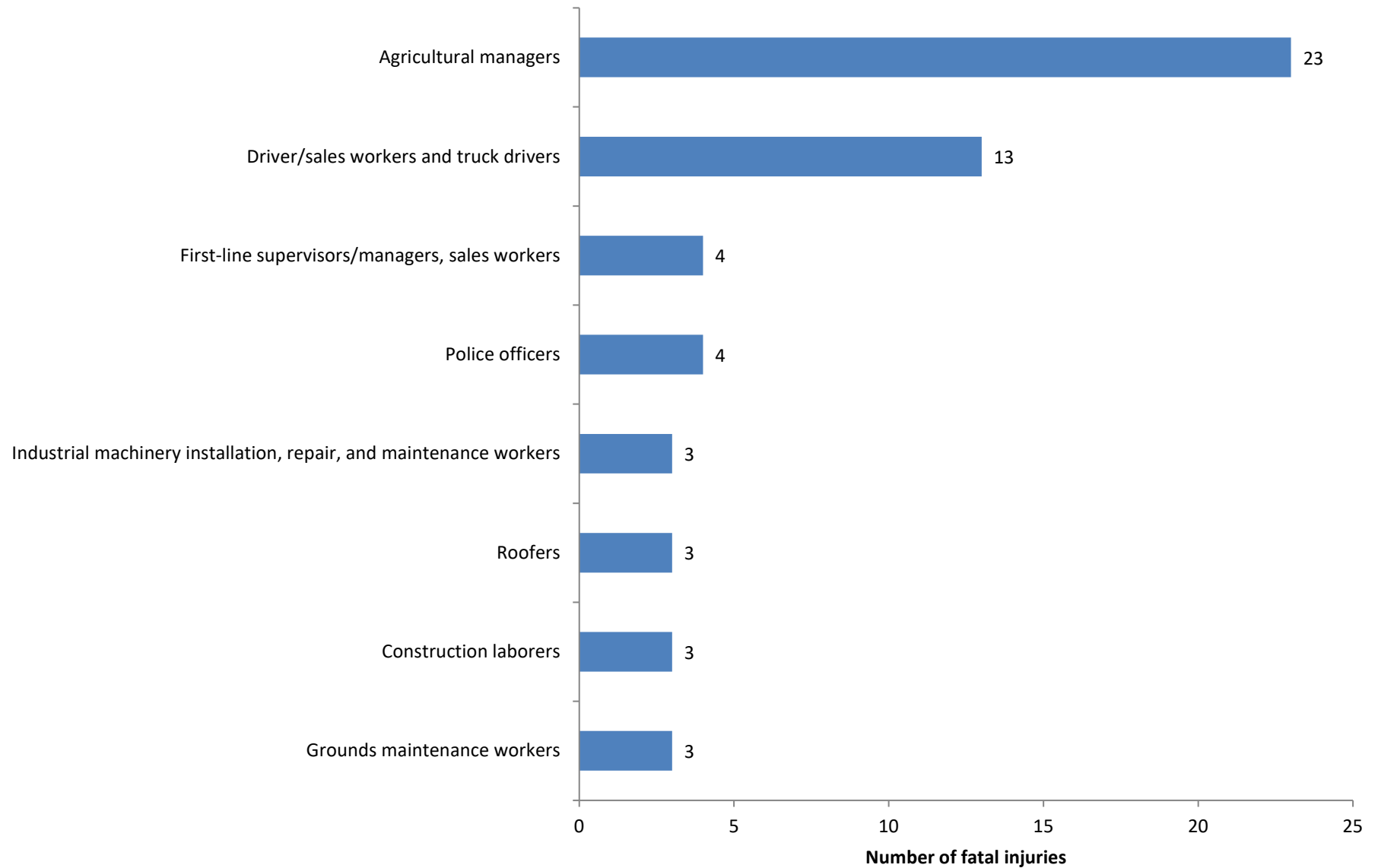
Transporta	60	Total	107
Contact wit	14		
Falls	14		
Assaults ar	13		
Exposure t	6		
Other or nc	0		
Fires and explosions			

**Chart A-2. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2010,
all ownerships (107 total fatal injuries)**



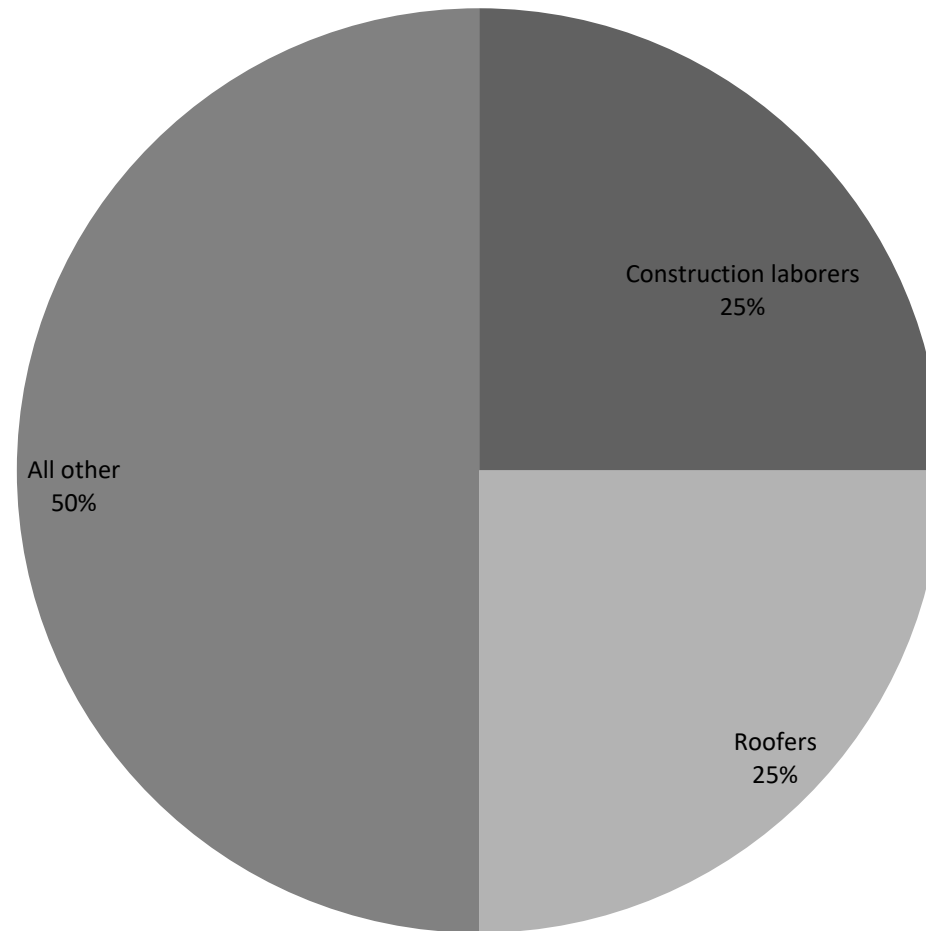
Street or hi	45	Total	107
Industrial p	22		
Farm	15		
Other or nc	13		
Public builc	8		
Private Res	4		
Mine, Quarry			
Place for recreation or sports			
Residential institutions			

**Chart A-3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, 2010,
Missouri, all ownerships (107 total fatal injuries)**



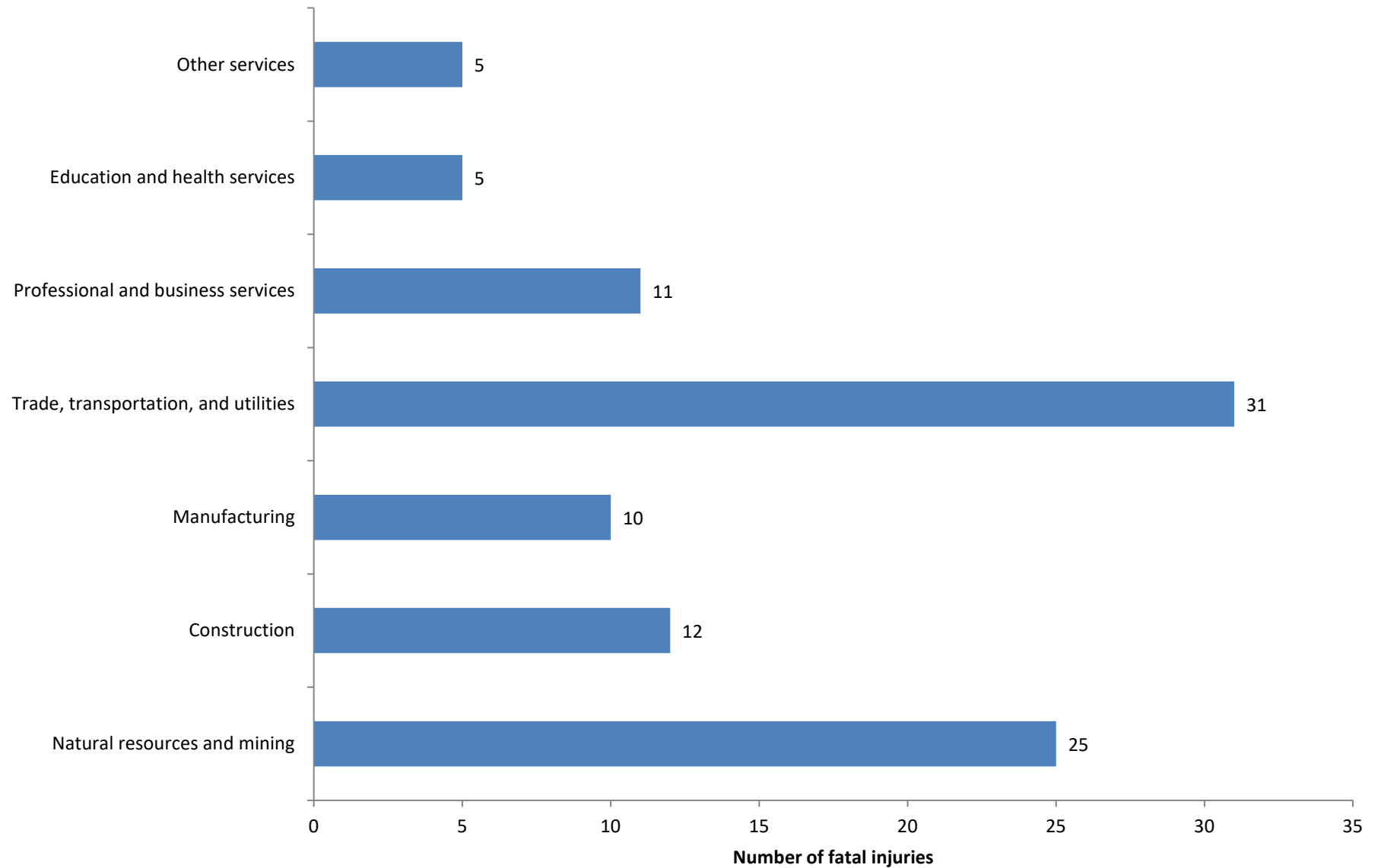
Grounds m	3	Total	107
Constructic	3		
Roofers	3		
Industrial n	3		
Police offic	4		
First-line st	4		
Driver/sale	13		
Agricultura	23		

**Chart A-4. Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, Missouri, 2010, private industry
(12 total fatal injuries)**



Constructic	3
Roofers	3
All other	6

**Chart A-5. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2010, Missouri,
all ownerships (107 total fatal injuries)**



Natural res	25	
Constructic	12	
Manufactur	10	
Trade, tran	31	
Profession:	11	
Education :	5	
Other servi	5	
	Total	107

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2010

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		107	60	13	14	14	6	--
Private Industry		101	57	12	13	14	5	--
Goods Producing		47	27	--	11	4	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining		25	18	--	6	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	25	18	--	6	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	23	16	--	6	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming.....	1119	23	16	--	6	--	--	--
All Other Crop Farming.....	11199	23	16	--	6	--	--	--
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming.....	111998	23	16	--	6	--	--	--
Construction		12	7	--	--	3	--	--
Construction	23	12	7	--	--	3	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	8	4	--	--	3	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	23816	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Roofing Contractors.....	238162	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		10	--	--	4	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	10	--	--	4	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing.....	335	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing.....	3353	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing.....	33531	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		54	30	8	--	10	4	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		30	18	4	--	7	--	--
Wholesale Trade	42	10	6	--	--	4	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	424	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.....	425	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.....	4251	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade.....	44-45	10	5	4	--	--	--	--
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers.....	444	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores.....	4442	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery and Garden Centers.....	44422	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	48-49	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	7	6	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	7	6	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....		11	7	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	54	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	541	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	56	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	62	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	81	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government^b.....		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government.....		5	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Service providing.....		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	5	3	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2010

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	107	60	38	15	--	5	11	9	--
Private Industry	101	57	36	15	--	4	11	9	--
Goods Producing	47	27	14	11	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining	25	18	7	10	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	25	18	7	10	--	--	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	23	16	7	8	--	--	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming.....	23	16	7	8	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Crop Farming.....	23	16	7	8	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming.....	23	16	7	8	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	12	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	12	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	8	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Roofing Contractors.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	54	30	22	4	--	--	8	6	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	30	18	14	--	--	--	4	3	--
Wholesale Trade	10	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade.....	10	5	3	--	--	--	4	3	--
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery and Garden Centers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	8	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	7	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	7	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....	11	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government³.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Local Government	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2010

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	107	100.0	65	100.0	6	100.0	36	100.0
Goods Producing	47	43.9	17	26.2	--	--	30	83.3
Natural Resources and Mining	25	23.4	--	--	--	--	25	69.4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	25	23.4	--	--	--	--	25	69.4
Crop Production.....	23	21.5	--	--	--	--	23	63.9
Other Crop Farming.....	23	21.5	--	--	--	--	23	63.9
All Other Crop Farming.....	23	21.5	--	--	--	--	23	63.9
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming.....	23	21.5	--	--	--	--	23	63.9
Construction	12	11.2	8	12.3	--	--	4	11.1
Construction	12	11.2	8	12.3	--	--	4	11.1
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	8	7.5	5	7.7	--	--	3	8.3
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	4	3.7	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Roofing Contractors.....	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	9.3	9	13.8	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	9.3	9	13.8	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing.....	5	4.7	5	7.7	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing.....	5	4.7	5	7.7	--	--	--	--
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing.....	5	4.7	5	7.7	--	--	--	--
Service providing	60	56.1	48	73.8	6	100.0	6	16.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	31	29.0	27	41.5	--	--	3	8.3
Wholesale Trade	10	9.3	10	15.4	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	4	3.7	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	10	9.3	9	13.8	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2010 - Continued

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Nursery and Garden Centers.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	9	8.4	6	9.2	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	7	6.5	5	7.7	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	7	6.5	5	7.7	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	5	4.7	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....	11	10.3	11	16.9	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	4	3.7	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	4	3.7	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	7	6.5	7	10.8	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	6	5.6	6	9.2	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	3	2.8	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....	5	4.7	5	7.7	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	4	3.7	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....	5	4.7	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	5	4.7	4	6.2	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2010 - Continued

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Repair and Maintenance.....	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	5	4.7	--	--	5	83.3	--	--
Public Administration.....	5	4.7	--	--	5	83.3	--	--

Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	4.7	--	--	5	83.3	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	4.7	--	--	5	83.3	--	--
Police Protection.....	5	4.7	--	--	5	83.3	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2010

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	107	47	25	12	10	54	30	--	--	11	5	--	5
Primary Source⁴													
Machinery.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	13	4	--	3	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	13	4	--	3	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors.....	8	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building.....	8	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	62	29	20	7	--	30	19	--	--	6	--	--	3
Air vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	37	10	--	6	--	25	16	--	--	6	--	--	3
Automobile.....	11	--	--	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	22	8	--	4	--	14	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck.....	7	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	9	--	--	--	--	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV).....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	17	14	13	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor.....	15	14	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	14	5	--	--	5	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammunition.....	12	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets.....	12	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁵													
Machinery.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	21	10	4	--	--	10	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker.....	11	--	--	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed.....	8	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs.....	8	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	14	7	3	4	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements.....	5	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures.....	8	--	--	--	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guardrails, road dividers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chainsaws--powered.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	21	8	5	3	--	12	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	15	5	3	--	--	9	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	8	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rail vehicle.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Train.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁵ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the

source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2010

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	107	60	13	14	14	6	--
Management occupations.....	28	19	--	7	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	25	17	--	6	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	23	16	--	6	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	23	16	--	6	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	7	5	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	8	4	3	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	11	6	--	--	3	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	9	5	--	--	3	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	8	--	--	3	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5	--	--	3	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2010 - Continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	19	14	--	--	4	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	15	13	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	13	12	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	11	10	--	--	--	--	--

Material moving workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
------------------------------	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2010

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	107	60	38	15	--	5	11	9	--
Management occupations.....	28	19	8	10	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	25	17	6	10	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	23	16	6	9	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	23	16	6	9	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	7	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	8	4	3	--	--	--	3	3	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	11	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	9	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	19	14	13	--	--	--	--	--	--

Motor vehicle operators.....	15	13	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	13	12	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	11	10	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not

shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2010

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	107	60	13	14	14	6	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	71	39	10	7	11	4	--
Self-employed ⁵	36	21	3	7	3	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	100	58	11	14	12	5	--
Women.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	15	6	4	--	--	3	--
35 to 44 years.....	23	14	3	3	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	25	13	4	--	7	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	17	9	--	3	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	20	11	--	6	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	96	56	10	13	13	4	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2010

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	107	--	--	--	4	15	23	25	17	20
Contact with objects and equipment.....	14	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	6
Struck by object or equipment.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	60	--	--	--	4	6	14	13	9	11
Highway accident.....	38	--	--	--	--	5	11	7	6	4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	14	--	--	--	--	3	4	3	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	13	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	3
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	12	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	6
Noncollision accident.....	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Aircraft accident.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	13	--	--	--	--	4	3	4	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	11	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--
Shooting.....	9	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication

criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2010

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	107	47	25	12	10	54	30	--	--	11	5	--	5
Contact with objects and equipment.....	14	11	6	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	10	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	14	4	--	3	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	10	4	--	3	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	6	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	60	27	18	7	--	30	18	--	--	7	--	--	3
Highway accident.....	38	14	7	5	--	22	14	--	--	5	--	--	3
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	14	5	3	--	--	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	10	4	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	13	5	--	--	--	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	12	4	--	--	--	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2010 - continued

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	15	11	10	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	13	9	9	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	8	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	13	--	--	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	11	--	--	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

Shooting.....	9	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
---------------	---	----	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries